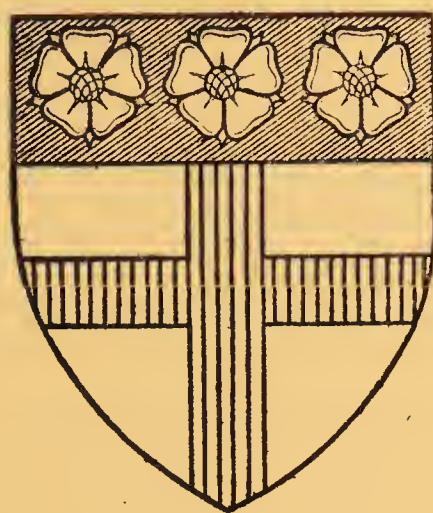


North Riding of Yorkshire County Council



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1965



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2991484x>

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	2
Staff	3
 Part A—General Statistics and Social Conditions	
Areas and Population	4
Vital Statistics	5
Causes of Death	7
 Part B—National Health Service Act, 1946	
Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children	9
,, 23—Domiciliary Midwifery	14
,, 24—Health Visiting	16
,, 25—Home Nursing	17
,, 26—Vaccination and Immunisation	17
,, 27—Ambulance Service	18
,, 28—Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	20
,, 29—Home Help Service	22
Mental Health Services	23
 Part C—Prevalence of Infectious Diseases	29
 Part D—Environmental Hygiene	32
 Part E—General	
Public Health Act, 1936—Nursing Homes	56
Nurseries and Child-Minders' Regulation Act, 1948	56
National Assistance Act, 1948—Blind Persons	56
 Part F—Statistical Tables	57

INTRODUCTION

To the Members of the County Council of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1965.

The figures in the text and in the usual statistical tables at the end of the Report show that the health of the Riding is satisfactory when compared with other areas and that there was a modest expansion on services in 1965.

The delay in the presentation of this Report, for reasons which are beyond my control and which have been reported elsewhere, is regretted.

I should like to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Education Committees and of the County Council for their support. I wish also to thank my colleagues in other departments and the staff of this department in County Hall and all over the Riding for their assistance.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. T. A. GEORGE,

County Medical Officer.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health	..	J. T. A. George, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy County Medical Officer of Health	..	A. W. McIntosh, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (commenced 4-1-65)
Assistant Medical Officer—Mobile Maternity & Child Welfare Unit	..	Joy M. Gardiner, M.B., B.S., R.C.O.G. (resigned 31-12-65) Dorothy A. Eggleton, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced 30-12-65).
Chief Dental Officer	..	I. J. Faulds, L.D.S.
District Medical Officers of Health	..	See Table on page 4.
Chest Physicians (All part-time, in direct contract with Leeds or Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards)		<div> <div> </div> <div> B. Coutts, M.D., D.P.H. G. Walker, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. R. B. N. Wilsdon, M.D., M.R.C.P. W. Helm, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Kathleen M. Barran, M.B. W. Davidson, M.B.E., M.B., D.P.H. </div> </div>
Area Nursing Officers	..	<div> <div> </div> <div> Kathleen A. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. Joan Scott, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. </div> </div>
Chief County Health Inspector	..	G. D. Aspin, C.S.I.B., A.F.S.(E).
County Health Inspectors	..	<div> <div> </div> <div> D. Nurse, M.R.S.I. R. Wharin, M.S.I.A. A. Firth, M.R.S.H. </div> </div>
Chief Clerk	..	H. A. Roebuck, D.P.A.
County Ambulance Officer	..	E. J. Draper.
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	..	R. P. Hendry, A.C.C.S., A.I.S.W.
Senior Sectional Clerks	..	Margaret Wetherill, D.P.A. A. R. Elliott, (retired 16-5-65). C. Rutherford. F. W. Rutter. J. G. Easby. G. C. Robinson.

Area and estimated mid-1965 Population	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Area 1 .. (53,570)	Thornaby Borough .. Stokesley R.D.	A. Elsworth, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Francis Street, Thornaby- on-Tees.	A. Elsworth.
Area 2 .. (38,900)	Eston U.D. ..	A. H. Golledge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Health Office, Fabian Road, Eston. W. S. Slater, M.B., C.L.B., D.P.H.	A. H. Golledge. (resigned 31-3-65) W. S. Slater (commenced 19-7-65)
Area 3 .. (49,550)	Redcar Borough .. Saltburn & Marske U.D	P. S. R. Burrell, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, "Teeswold," Coatham Road, Redcar.	P. S. R. Burrell.
Area 4 .. (34,650)	Guisborough U.D. .. Loftus U.D. Skelton & Brotton U.D.	T. M. B. Rohan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough.	T. M. B. Rohan.
Area 5 .. (23,790)	Whitby U.D. .. Whitby R.D.	B. Schroeder, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby.	B. Schroeder.
Area 6 .. (28,360)	Malton U.D. .. Malton R.D. Pickering U.D. Pickering R.D. Helmsley R.D. Kirkbymoorside R.D.	W. R. M. Couper, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Train Lane, Pickering.	W. R. M. Couper.
Area 7 .. (63,100)	Easingwold R.D. .. Flaxton R.D. Wath R.D. Thirsk R.D.	H. Gray, M.D., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Manor Road, Easingwold.	H. Gray.
Area 8 .. (35,830)	Northallerton U.D. .. Northallerton R.D. Aysgarth R.D. Leyburn R.D. Masham R.D. Bedale R.D.	H. Diggles, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Leyburn.	H. Diggles. *A. W. Hansell, M.B., Woodrow, Bedale.
Area 9 .. (37,170)	Richmond Borough .. Richmond R.D. Croft R.D. Startforth R.D. Reeth R.D.	H. R. Morrison, M.D., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Quakers Lane, Richmond.	H. R. Morrison.
Area 10 .. (58,980)	Scarborough Borough Scalby U.D. Scarborough R.D.	W. G. Evans, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Area Health Office, King Street, Scarborough.	W. G. Evans, (also Divi- sional School Medical Officer). Elizabeth R. Cameron, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy M.O.H., Borough of Scarborough.

*This officer is not debarred by his term of appointment from private medical practice.

PART A—GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,354,657
Number of separate private dwellings occupied (Census 1961)						..	124,341
Number of private households (1961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	125,015
Average number of persons per house (1961)				..	..	..	3.01
Population (Census 1951)							
Urban Districts	205,241	}					
Rural Districts	172,968		..	..	..	..	378,209
Population (Census 1961)							
Urban Districts	220,191	}					
Rural Districts	176,516		..	..	..	..	396,707
Population (estimated to mid year 1965)							
Urban Districts	231,000	}					
Rural Districts	192,900		..	..	..	..	423,900
Rateable Value (1st April, 1965)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£15,521,181
Estimated product of a penny rate (1st April, 1965)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£62,214

Area.

The North Riding of Yorkshire is the third county in order of size in England, its acreage being 1,354,657. The North Riding includes the southern half of Tees-Dale ; all Swaledale, Wensleydale and Coverdale, the Cleveland Hills and North Yorkshire Moors ; the Hambleton and Howardian Hills ; the Vales of Mowbray, Pickering and much of the Vale of York ; and a considerable stretch of rocky Yorkshire coastline.

Population.

The population as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1965 is set out in the table below ; the population for the years 1931, 1951 and 1961 to 1964 are also shown for comparative purposes :—

		Urban population	Rural population	Total
1931	..	182,279	148,822	331,101
1951	..	203,100	175,900	379,000
1961	..	218,720	181,390	400,110
1962	..	222,350	185,040	407,390
1963	..	225,120	187,420	412,540
1964	..	228,290	191,250	419,540
1965	..	231,000	192,900	423,900

Social Conditions and Occupations.

The main industries—steel, chemicals and oil refining are in the north-eastern part of the Riding. On the seaboard there are many holiday resorts ; in the rural districts agriculture and allied industries provide employment for many.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

		Total	M	F	
Live Births	{ Legitimate ..	7,448	3,819	3,629	} Crude Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 18.73. Adjusted birth rate 19.11.
	{ Illegitimate ..	492	261	231	
Still births	.. ..	131	72	59	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 16.23
Deaths	.. ..	4,768	2,409	2,359	Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 11.25. Adjusted death rate 11.36.

Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants.

Total live births registered	7,940
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—crude	18.73
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—adjusted	19.11
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births ..	6.20%
Total stillbirths registered	131
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	16.23
Total live births and stillbirths	8,071
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered	150
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.89
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	17.72
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	36.59
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	11.59
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	9.95
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	26.02
Total maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	—

Infantile Mortality.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year, the total number for the year under review being 150, 3 more than the previous year. The infant mortality rate of 18.89 compares with the figure of 19.0 for England and Wales.

Live Births and Birth Rates.

During the year ended 31st December, 1965, the live births registered in and belonging to the Riding numbered 7,940 (116 births more than the previous year, an increase of 1.5%).

The birth rate (adjusted) for the Riding as a whole was 19.11 (per 1,000 estimated population), being considerably higher than the rate for England and Wales—18.0.

Particulars of the rates in the several sanitary districts of the Riding are shown in Table I of the statistical tables appended to this report.

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate live births registered during 1965 was 492, as against 430 in 1964. On the basis of population the illegitimate birth rate was 1.15 per thousand compared with 1.02 in 1964 and .92 in 1963, the rate per 1,000 live births being 61.96 as compared with 54.96 in 1964 and 48.03 in 1963.

Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered in 1965 was 131, 4 less than the previous year. Further analysis of these figures into sexes indicates that there were 72 male and 59 female stillbirths. The rate per 1,000 total births was 16·23 in 1965 ; this rate compares with 16·96 in 1964, 16·64 in 1963 and 21·30 in 1962.

Deaths and Death Rates.

During 1965 the total number of deaths registered for the Riding was 4,768 (2,409 males and 2,359 females), some 29 more than in 1964. The total figure however gives an adjusted death rate of 11·36 in 1965 (per 1,000 estimated population), which is lower than the figure for the previous year (11·86) ; in terms of urban and rural districts the adjusted death rates for the seven years ended 31st December, 1965, were as follows :—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
North Riding :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban Districts ..	12·4	12·9	13·1	12·8	12·7	12·5	12·2
Rural Districts ..	10·7	11·2	11·4	11·3	11·4	11·1	10·3
Administrative County	11·7	12·2	12·3	12·1	12·1	11·9	11·4
England and Wales ..	11·6	11·5	12·0	11·9	12·2	11·3	11·5

The particulars of the number of deaths and the rates in the several sanitary districts are tabulated at the end of this report.

Mortality at Different Ages from Various Causes.

The details supplied by the Register General are shewn in Table 3 at the end of this report.

The principal causes of death in the County during 1965 were as follows, the figures for 1963 and 1964 being also given.

	1963	1964	1965	Percentage of total deaths
Cancer (all sites)	837	873	873	18·31%
Respiratory Disease (non-tuberculous)	512	426	393	8·24%
Tuberculosis (all types)	12	19	20	·42%
Heart Disease	1,748	1,721	1,801	37·77%
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	727	756	714	14·97%
Other circulatory disease	194	196	192	4·03%
Accidents (all types)	190	196	178	3·73%

The position in the various sanitary districts is set out fully in Tables 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

Heart Diseases.

The deaths classified to the heart diseases are shown in the following Table, with death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, and the corresponding figures for the previous five years :—

Year	Coronary Disease and Angina		Hypertension with Heart Disease		Other Heart Disease		Total all forms	
	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate
1960 ..	853	2·14	73	·18	753	1·89	1,679	4·22
1961 ..	922	2·30	72	·18	726	1·82	1,720	4·30
1962 ..	945	2·32	59	·14	711	1·75	1,715	4·21
1963 ..	985	2·39	63	·15	700	1·70	1,748	4·24
1964 ..	1,040	2·48	56	·13	625	1·49	1,721	4·10
1965 ..	1,129	2·66	56	·13	616	1·45	1,801	4·25

Distribution by age group and sex of the deaths classified to "coronary disease, angina" annually since 1958 is given below :—

	Under 45			45—64			65—74			75+		
Year	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1958	.. 16	2	18	174	49	223	175	120	295	144	139	283
1959	.. 11	1	12	165	45	210	175	109	284	162	125	287
1960	.. 15	3	18	191	64	255	173	111	284	152	144	296
1961	.. 16	5	21	175	58	233	187	138	325	169	174	343
1962	.. 14	3	17	183	56	239	195	124	319	200	170	370
1963	.. 17	1	18	215	50	265	201	143	344	182	176	358
1964	.. 21	—	21	229	51	280	200	140	340	192	207	399
1965	.. 22	2	24	248	62	310	216	144	360	190	245	435

Malignant Diseases.

Cancer was responsible for 873 deaths in the Riding in 1965, and the following tabular statement shows the position for the last ten years :—

Year	Total Number of Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population			
	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	England & Wales
1956	.. 756	458	298	1.95	2.20	1.66	2.07
1957	.. 703	421	282	1.82	2.02	1.59	2.09
1958	.. 797	463	334	2.06	2.21	1.87	2.12
1959	.. 739	426	313	1.89	2.02	1.74	2.14
1960	.. 782	488	294	1.96	2.27	1.60	2.15
1961	.. 796	490	306	1.99	2.24	1.69	2.16
1962	.. 791	487	304	1.94	2.19	1.64	2.18
1963	.. 837	488	349	2.03	2.16	1.86	2.18
1964	.. 873	532	341	2.08	2.33	1.78	2.21
1965	.. 873	507	366	2.06	2.19	1.90	2.23

Infant Deaths.

The following Table shows the Infant mortality rates for the last ten years :—

Year	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
1956	.. 29.7	20.2	25.6	23.8
1957	.. 28.5	24.0	26.6	23.0
1958	.. 28.7	18.0	24.1	22.5
1959	.. 27.9	20.3	24.6	22.0
1960	.. 22.2	21.7	22.0	21.7
1961	.. 19.7	22.5	20.9	21.4
1962	.. 22.7	15.6	19.5	21.6
1963	.. 23.8	19.3	21.8	20.9
1964	.. 19.2	18.3	18.8	20.0
1965	.. 19.7	17.8	18.9	19.0

The main causes of deaths among children under one year of age were as follows :—

	1965
Congenital malformations	.. 35
Pneumonia .. ..	.. 17
Prematurity .. ..	.. 49

PART B—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.**SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.****Child Welfare Clinics.**

Child welfare clinics were held in 1965 at 92 places in the Riding, 1 more than in the previous year. Ante-natal patients were also examined at 30 of these 92 centres. The total number of attendances at infant welfare centres continues to increase and in 1965 was 105,436 as compared with 98,665 in 1964 and 69,571 in 1960. The average annual attendance per centre was 1,145, compared with 1,084 in the previous year. This sharp increase in attendances cannot be entirely due to the increase in the relevant population. It is likely that much of the increase is due to the steady provision of purpose built centres throughout the County. In 1965 new purpose built premises were opened at Northway, Scarborough, and Lakes Estate, Redcar.

The following table gives details of the clinics held, the persons attending and the attendances for the year 1965.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Area (1)	Number of centres provided at end of year (2)	Number of Child Welfare sessions held during the year (3)	Number of chil- dren who first attended a centre during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age (4)	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year (8)	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attend- ances during the year (12)	Number of children referred elsewhere for special treatment or advice (13)	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year (14)
				1965 (5)	1964 (6)	1963- 60 (7)		Under 1 year (9)	1 but under 2 (10)	2 but under 5 (11)			
1	9	295	1,190	879	738	566	2,183	11,544	1,491	1,428	14,463	16	175
2	4	201	808	705	556	154	1,415	10,126	628	200	10,954	8	136
3	6	293	1,136	2,157	921	962	4,040	13,213	1,988	2,402	17,603	30	89
4	9	319	645	645	509	774	1,928	7,947	2,462	3,185	13,594	74	68
5	5	113	208	179	167	140	486	2,125	520	431	3,076	—	55
6	10	145	224	463	259	377	1,099	1,641	739	896	3,276	15	14
7	22	529	1,075	1,131	1,072	1,555	3,758	12,444	2,518	2,580	17,542	69	6
8	9	197	415	351	336	551	1,238	3,772	1,137	1,508	6,417	29	10
9	11	280	766	590	452	622	1,664	7,080	1,686	1,553	10,319	13	102
10	7	386	686	628	468	330	1,426	6,442	840	910	8,192	19	101
Total ..	92	2,758	7,153	7,728	5,478	6,031	19,237	76,334	14,009	15,093	105,436	273	756

In addition North Riding children attended centres established by local authorities in adjacent areas as follows :—

Barnard Castle	..	24	—	3	4	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boroughbridge	..	51	12	14	11	20	45	186	128	153	467	—	—
Darlington	..	788	—	7	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middleton-in- Teesdale	..	24	—	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
York	..	—	—	16	21	14	51	168	130	17	315	—	—
Total	..	887	12	42	36	44	122	354	258	170	782	1	—

Ante-Natal Clinics.

30 ante-natal clinics were held on premises owned or rented by the County Council either separately or in conjunction with infant welfare sessions. Such clinics are staffed by medical officers with special experience in this type of work. The number of women attending at ante-natal clinics was 1,990 in 1965 as against 1,982 in 1964 : the total number of ante-natal attendances, however, decreased by 322.

Mothercraft Training and Relaxation Classes.

During 1965, 459 women (537 in 1964) made 2,444 attendances at classes for the combined purpose of receiving instruction in mothercraft and for supervision in relaxation exercises before confinement. Some 346 of these expectant mothers had been booked for hospital delivery.

Maternity Outfits.

Maternity outfits containing sterilized dressings, etc., are provided through clinics and midwives for all women who intend to have a domiciliary confinement.

Post-Natal Clinics.

The disappointing response to the offer of post-natal examination continued in 1965 and only 3 women attended clinics for this specific purpose. The following table compares the number of clinic sessions, women attending and total attendances for ante- and post-natal purposes in the quinquennium 1961-65 inclusive—

Item	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Clinics	34	4	29	3	30	3	30	3	30	2
Sessions	1,203	108	973	72	991	72	988	19	1,042	3
Women attending ..	2,121	26	2,234	22	1,758	20	1,982	19	1,990	3
Total attendances ..	5,014	28	6,589	22	4,959	20	4,129	19	3,807	3

Transport in Rural Areas.

In many rural areas special transport is hired to convey mothers and young children to centres established in nearby townships. In 1965, 28 centres were provided with this additional service at an approximate cost of £846. Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending upon the need and the availability of staff and premises.

Mobile Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Unit.

Many of the rural villages and outlying hamlets in the North Riding within a radius of 25 miles of New Earswick are provided with a good service by means of a mobile clinic ; this unit, during the year under review, was drawn by a Land Rover. The unit is staffed by a woman medical officer, a qualified health visitor and a driver/clerk. Waiting rooms are hired in villages for use in conjunction with this clinic. The Land Rover is also used for the purpose of transporting mothers and children from hamlets and outlying dwellings to and from the unit. The attendances are set out in the following table ; these attendances are aggregated with those for static centres in the totals on page 12.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Villages visited	15	15	15	15	15
Sessions held during the year ..	287	276	278	301	329
Expectant Mothers, Nursing Mothers and/or children using the service ..	1,102	1,199	1,612	1,994	2,776
Total number of attendances ..	6,728	6,877	7,660	9,080	9,899

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Babies.

Grants were made to the following moral welfare associations who gave, through their paid and voluntary workers, valuable help and advice to expectant and nursing unmarried mothers :—York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare (York and North Riding Branch) ; The Four Deaneries Moral Welfare Association ; Co-ordinating Moral Welfare Council for the Deaneries of Middlesbrough, Stokesley, Guisborough and Northallerton ; Ripon Diocesan Council for Family Welfare.

Thirty-two unmarried mothers were admitted to Heworth Moor House, York, during 1965 ; another thirty-seven patients were admitted to mother and baby homes at Darlington, Brettargh Holt, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland, Bradford, London, Bramley and Harrogate. The social workers employed by the diocesan associations continued to provide excellent service in this field.

Care of Crippled Children (pre-school age groups).

Orthopaedic clinics, attended by an orthopaedic surgeon or orthopaedic registrar were held in premises provided by the County Council at Thornaby, South Bank, Normanby, Guisborough, Redcar, Loftus, Whitby, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond, Saltburn, Scarborough, Pickering and Thirsk.; clinics were also held at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside, and by arrangement with the York City Council, in the York School Clinic.

Some 679 children attended orthopaedic clinics during the year ; of these 303 (an increase of 71) were new cases. The total number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 1,650 as compared with 1,293 in 1964.

Children over the age of two years who are materially handicapped by crippling defects come within the ambit of regulations made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. Admission of crippled children under the age of two years to hospitals was arranged for 18 children during 1965 ; none of these children was suffering from tuberculosis.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under school age.

The Chief Dental Officer reports as follows :—

Children under school age.

Fewer children in this age group were examined than last year with a corresponding reduction in the amount of work done.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Seven more dentures were supplied this year than last, though there was a very slight reduction in the amount of conservation work done. Undoubtedly many expectant and nursing mothers now find it more convenient to have dental treatment under the National Health Service.

NUMBER PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year (3)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	71	65	63
2. Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service	1,477	567	549

DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Scalings and Gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full upper or lower	Partial upper or lower	
1. Expectant and nursing mothers	27	82	2	1	213	24	30	19	7
2. Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental service	16	547	294	—	565	222	—	1	2

Family Planning.

Local branches of the Family Planning Association held regular clinics at the following places in County owned centres :—

Thornaby	Saltburn	Redcar	Whitby	Thirsk
Northallerton	Richmond	Guisborough	Scarborough	Huntington

Grants of £25 each were made to the Northallerton, Thirsk, Scarborough, Huntington and Whitby branches.

Welfare Foods.

Ministry of Health foods and proprietary branded foods were available at 137 clinic/distribution centres. £39,247 worth of branded food was sold in 63 clinics in the financial year 1965-66. The following table gives details of Ministry food sold during 1965.

National Dried Milk	..	49,581 tins
Cod Liver Oil	.. ..	7,321 bottles
A. & D.'s Tablets	..	7,344 packets
Orange Juice	.. ..	93,806 bottles

SECTION 23—DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

The domiciliary midwifery service in the administrative county is provided directly by the County Council. At the end of 1965 the following staff were employed :—

Whole-time Midwives	Combined Duties	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
16	31	54	6

The number of domiciliary confinements was less than in the previous year and the percentage fell to 26·0 from 27·6 in 1964. The percentage for England and Wales in 1964 was 30·2 and in 1965 was 27·5.

The table following shows the domiciliary births in the last five years and the early hospital discharges.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total domiciliary births	2,490	2,493	2,290	2,172	2,066
Percentage of total notified births ..	33·2	31·8	29·2	27·6	26·0
Early discharges from hospital ..	551	655	715	865	1,207

Deliveries attended by midwives employed by the County Council during 1965 :—
(Multiple births are only reckoned as one delivery in this table)

Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	
24	54	383	1,541	2,002

Ante-natal supervision is provided by medical officers and midwives at the ante-natal clinics and at certain infant welfare centres, as well as at special midwives' clinics ; in addition, those midwives who are booked by expectant mothers who do not attend clinics, visit their patients at intervals. There is, on the whole, good co-operation between county midwives and general practitioners who undertake domiciliary midwifery under the maternity medical services scheme. A large proportion of women who wish to have a domiciliary delivery are booking their doctor under these arrangements.

Notification of Intention to Practise.

It is the duty of every midwife who wishes to practise in the area of a local supervising authority to notify that authority each year of her intention to do so ; the following table shows the number who registered during the year 1965 in various categories (figures for 1964 in brackets).

No. of Midwives	Employed by the County Council	Engaged in private practice	Employed by Hospital Management Committees
*204 (*203)	119 (129)	11 (8)	59 (55)

*Included in the total are 15 midwives employed at the Military Families Hospital at Catterick Camp.

Medical Aid Records.

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, medical aid was sought on 475 occasions. The following table shows the stages when midwives had to summon medical aid.

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
During pregnancy	..	100	70	78	75	82
During labour	..	319	210	217	228	241
During lying-in period	..	45	36	56	49	86
In respect of child	..	73	42	50	40	66
Total	..	537	358	401	392	475

The table below shows some of the other special reports submitted by midwives during the year.

Stillbirths	..	11	Rise in temperature of mother	..	17
Death of infant	2		Laying out dead body	..	3

Liability to be a source of Infection.

Seventeen notifications were received in 1965 from midwives in accordance with Central Midwives Board rules. The medical officers in charge of the ten administrative areas have been given the duty of ensuring that proper steps are taken by each midwife before she returns to duty. The assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Service is gratefully acknowledged for investigation into ear, nose and throat infections which could endanger mothers and babies.

Stillbirths and Neo-Natal Deaths.

The area Nursing Officers carried out investigations into 14 stillbirths and 11 neo-natal deaths during 1965. Most of the investigations followed domiciliary confinements as hospital records were not made available.

Premature Births.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS						PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS	
Born in hospital		Born at home or in a nursing home				Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home
		Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home		transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			
Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days		
393	347	45	44	9	7	54	4

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total premature live births ..	390	464	458	489	445	447
Total premature still-births ..	74	99	82	62	74	58

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia.

In 1965, 11 notifications were received and the circumstances of 5 patients who had a rise in temperature were investigated by the area nursing officers.

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937.

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified during the year.

Analgesia used by Midwives.

At the end of 1965, 107 of the 108 domiciliary midwives employed in the Council's service were qualified to use gas and air analgesia.

The following table may be of interest ; it concerns only the midwives employed by the County Council (the figures in brackets are those for 1964).

Domiciliary midwives trained to use gas/air apparatus	Sets of apparatus	Total domiciliary confinements	Patients receiving gas/air from domiciliary midwives	Patients receiving pethidine from domiciliary midwives
107 (110)	103 (103)	2,002 (2,147)	1,546 (1,632)	1,119 (2,137)

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING.

In the more populous districts certificated health visitors are employed on health visiting and school nursing. In the rural districts nurses are employed on generalised duties.

Health Visitor/ School Nurses 48	Generalised Duties 54	Part-time Staff 6
--	-----------------------------	-------------------------

Twenty-five generalised duties nurses hold the health visitors' certificate.

The following table sets out details of cases and visits during 1965.

	Children under 1 year	Children 1—2 years	Children 2—5 years	Persons aged 65 or over	Mentally Dis-ordered persons	Persons dis- charged from hospitals *	T.B. House- holds	House- holds visited for other I.D.	Other house- holds visited
Cases	15,978	8,066	14,918	4,018	109	287	917	163	2,129
Visits	41,970	21,260	33,831	14,556	303	477	1,451	209	4,682

*Excluding persons discharged from maternity or mental hospitals.

Training.

The County Council continued to offer six scholarships to suitable applicants to take health visitors' training at the centre of their choice. No students completed training in 1965 but three commenced training in the Autumn of that year.

As in previous years facilities have been offered to Bolton Technical College to enable students to obtain a week's experience on the district with qualified staff.

During the year arrangements were also made for 6 student nurses from the General Infirmary at Leeds, where the 1962 Syllabus of the General Nursing Council had been implemented, to spend one day with a health visitor.

Liaison with General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals.

It is not usually possible to allocate the services of a health visitor to one medical practice. Close liaison exists in some parts of the Riding but there is scope for improvement in others : this form of co-operation is encouraged where practicable.

The extent to which "follow up" of patients discharged from hospitals depends largely upon each hospital supplying the necessary information. Requests, when made, receive prompt attention : it is vital that some days' notice be given by hospital staff if a special bed or other non-standard equipment is required for the proper home nursing of seriously disabled patients.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE.

On Teesside and in the Borough of Scarborough, whole-time home nurses are directly employed but elsewhere either combined or generalised duties nurses provide the service.

Whole-time Home Nurses	Combined Duties	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
23	31	54	23

There is no night nursing service but, if necessary, nurses do an evening round.

During the year under review, 7,608 patients received 214,627 domiciliary visits. Of these 3,984 were over 65 years of age at the first visit and 396 were under five.

Training is not undertaken by the authority and arrangements are made with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for suitable candidates to take a three or four months' course.

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The health visitors are given the duty of stimulating the interest of parents in the vaccination and immunisation of the child population. Unless there is news of an outbreak of infectious disease in the national press or on radio and television many parents are difficult to convince of the merits of protective measures.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Although there is still a shortage of health visitors, particularly in the densely populated Teesside area, the immunity rate has improved and is reflected in the following figures.

Year of Birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under age 16	Total
Completed full primary course	2,793	3,267	361	263	414	75	7,173
Received reinforcing dose	—	137	168	158	2,683	434	3,580

Completed primary courses rose by 655 and boosters by 609. This represents a 10% increase of primary immunisation over the previous year. 71.3% of children born in 1964 had been immunised by the end of 1965.

Smallpox Vaccination.

The issue by the Ministry of Health, in November, 1962, of a circular recommending the change of the optimum age for routine vaccination to the second year of life has altered the pattern of the smallpox immunity rate. All County Council medical officers are now offering vaccination when a child is a year old, but some general practitioners still vaccinate children during the first year of life. Primary vaccinations rose by 600 during 1965 as compared with the previous year.

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Primary ..	700	1,328	949	152	3,129
Re-vaccination	1	5	90	388	484

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The following table shows the number of children who received protection against poliomyelitis in 1965. By the end of the year 71.95% of children born in 1964 had been vaccinated.

Year of Brth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under age 16	Total
Completed full primary course	1,469	3,336	831	467	918	283	7,304
Received reinforcing dose	1	53	79	191	3,525	846	2,658

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

With the introduction of combined and triple antigens, most children are immunised against whooping cough whilst receiving protection against diphtheria and tetanus. The immunity rate at the end of 1965 was 69.3%, an increase of 6.9% on the previous year. The table following shows immunisation by years of birth.

Year of Birth	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61	Others under age 16	Total
Completed full primary course	2,773	3,240	349	155	207	32	6,756
Received reinforcing dose	—	134	148	50	1,114	204	1,650

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The ambulance service has been provided in the following ways :—

1. A direct service by the Health Committee.
2. Customer arrangements with adjoining authorities.

Stations.

There are thirteen depots and stations in the Riding. A one bay extension was completed in December at the Richmond Station, and a site was purchased in Bullamoor Road, Northallerton, for a new station to be built at a later date.

Radio Control.

A system of Radio Control continues to operate from the Police masts at Ravenscar and Cold Kirby and the Pye radio telecommunication site at Eston Nab.

Statistics.

The continued increase in patients and mileage is largely due to the increased intake to out-patient departments and additional mental and geriatric day unit accommodation.

It will be noted, however, that although there were increases of 4,416 patients and 11,937 miles between 1964 and 1965, the miles per patient were again slightly less.

Year		Patients	Mileage	Average Annual Mileage per Patient
1956	..	147,062	1,390,834	9.45
1957	..	140,147	1,288,011	9.19
1958	..	144,953	1,242,171	8.57
1959	..	152,763	1,251,459	8.19
1960	..	161,810	1,288,422	7.96
1961	..	174,792	1,321,770	7.56
1962	..	184,893	1,373,503	7.43
1963	..	193,643	1,421,585	7.34
1964	..	203,950	1,495,880	7.33
1965	..	208,366	1,507,817	7.24

Personnel and Vehicles.

The number of station personnel directly employed by the County Council on the 31st December, 1965, and the number of vehicles at each station were as follows :—

			Personnel	Vehicles
Redcar	..	..	22	10
Scarborough	..	..	19	9
Malton	..	..	6	5
Northallerton	..	..	8	6
Thirsk	..	..	8	6
Haxby	..	..	9	5
Richmond	..	..	8	6
Whitby	..	..	4	3
Thornaby	..	..	9	5
Kirkbymoorside	..	..	4	4
Bainbridge	..	..	3	3
Guisborough	..	..	8	6
Carlin How	..	..	5	4
Reserve	..	..		2
			<hr/> 113 <hr/>	<hr/> 74 <hr/>

Two additional driver-attendants were appointed at Thornaby and one at Haxby during August, 1965.

There were 33 large traditional ambulances and 41 dual purpose vehicles. Eight of the large vehicles have diesel engines ; these will ultimately be replaced by vehicles using petrol.

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS— CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

The proposals made by the County Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as approved by the Minister of Health provide for the carrying out of the Health Committee's functions by area sub-committees ; in fact several of the functions of the Health Committee under Section 28 are carried out by area after-care committees. Care committees are established in four out of ten health areas ; care work in the other six is carried out directly by the local health sub-committees ; the grants made during 1965 are set out below.

Extra nourishment, beds, bedding and nursing requisites can be obtained on a recommendation made by a chest physician or by a general practitioner to the local health office, or to County Hall.

Materials for occupational therapy for patients discharged from sanatoria are provided through voluntary organisations, *e.g.* the British Red Cross Society, or by care committees.

Each person notified as suffering from tuberculosis can obtain on the recommendation of the chest physician one pint of extra milk per day without charge. Additional nourishment is provided by care committees on the recommendation of the family practitioner or of the chest physician in special cases.

Local housing authorities have co-operated well in the matter of re-housing tuberculous families ; help is generally readily given by housing allocation committees. In the course of follow up some 832 home contacts of tuberculous families have been examined by the chest physician : 28 of these contacts received some degree of specialist treatment for tuberculosis.

It has been the practice since 1950 to reimburse care committees the amount of their approved expenditure for the previous year. During the financial year 1965-66 grants were made to the various committees to enable them to assist tuberculous patients and patients suffering from other forms of illness ; details of these grants are as follows :—

Care Committee	Gross Expenditure	Income from non-C.C. sources	Net expenditure reimbursed by County Council
	£	£	£
Eston	332	25	307
Whitby	64	35	29
Scarborough	185	—	185

(b) MENTAL ILLNESS OR DEFECTIVENESS.

Arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness are dealt with by the mental health services sub-committee of the Health Committee ; see page 24 for details of the work of this standing sub-committee.

(c) OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

As regards illness generally, certain items of equipment, *e.g.* special beds and mattresses, can be obtained on request from local health offices ; in addition each home nurse has access to a supply of nursing requisites which she may lend to a patient without charge. Health visitors are being used by medical officers of health in most areas to follow up cases of notifiable disease and to ensure that adequate nursing is available for those not in hospital. They are better able to give advice to parents on the prevention of further infection and the care of children than other staff, particularly now that terminal disinfection has been virtually abandoned except after certain serious disease, *e.g.* tuberculosis, typhoid fever and smallpox.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOME ACCOMMODATION.

Convalescent accommodation was offered to 32 individuals in 1965 as compared with 27 in 1964, 34 in 1963, 32 in 1962, and 53 in 1955. Accommodation is found for adults and children of both sexes and is limited to a maximum stay of 4 weeks. As this service is a type of holiday-rest service for those who are "run-down," care has to be exercised to guard against persons using it as a means of obtaining a holiday for little or no cost.

The following table gives details of admissions to convalescent homes through the County Council's scheme in 1965 :—

Convalescent Home	No. admitted				Total Stay in days	Aver. Stay in days	Cost including travelling	Amount Recovered	Nett cost (excluding admini- stration)
	Adults		Chil- dren						
	M	F	M	F					
Bearwood, Scarborough	2	12	—	3	161	9.5	£ s. d. 210 11 9	£ s. d. 23 0 6	£ s. d. 187 11 3
Blackburn St Annes ..	1	6	—	—	84	12.0	106 6 0	7 10 0	98 16 0
Brentwood, Blackpool ..	—	1	—	1	14	7.0	26 16 0	6 4	26 9 8
Metcalf Smith, Harrogate ..	—	1	—	—	14	14.0	16 10 0	4 10 6	11 19 6
Semon, Ilkley ..	—	1	—	—	14	14.0	16 17 0	2 2 0	14 15 0
West Kirby ..	—	—	1	2	56	18.7	145 15 6	4 8 0	141 7 6
W.V.S., Ilkley ..	—	1	—	—	12	12.0	8 8 0	8 8 0	—

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1965, 35 newly appointed employees of the Children's Committee were medically examined and had chest x-rays in connection with their work or proposed employment in close contact with groups of children.

In addition to the above 551 persons employed by the Education Committee had a chest x-ray and the department dealt with the x-ray of 288 applicants for admission to a teachers training college apart from those candidates who completed their own arrangements.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Advice on personal and environmental hygiene is freely given by health visitors to mothers with children under school age and to families in which a clinical case of tuberculosis has occurred ; generally the advice is welcomed and accepted. Advice is also given on health matters at infant welfare centres, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, both orally and by means of pamphlets. Members of the medical and nursing staff and two members of the lay staff have given talks ; the county health inspectors have systematically dealt with the peculiar problems of food handling in talks given to employees in the school meals service. A film projector has been provided by the Council to help in this work : films are hired from time to time and a number of films are leased under 6 year agreements. The provision of more new clinics with adequate waiting rooms, capable of being blacked out makes health shows more easy to organise. Leaflets, posters and films were used and talks given to draw attention to the hazards to health of air pollution including the smoking of cigarettes.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The County Council provide a chiropody treatment service for

- (a) Men aged 65 years and over.
- (b) Women aged 60 years and over.
- (c) The physically handicapped.
- (d) The mentally disordered.
- (e) Expectant mothers.

Prior to 1962 chiropody had been provided without financial assistance from the County Council by voluntary organisations in certain areas in the Riding. In that year the Council's scheme was inaugurated.

The scheme provides for treatment of those in the approved categories when referred by a registered medical practitioner or a County Council district nurse, midwife, health visitor or school nurse. The standard charge made to patients is 2/- for each treatment ; persons over 65 whose sole income is derived from one of the state pensions or from the National Assistance Board, are not required to pay anything. Treatment is largely centred on fixed clinics, although urgent cases who are unable to travel by public transport are provided with treatment at home or transported to a fixed centre in an ambulance service vehicle or a hospital service car.

Whole-time or part-time chiropodists gave 10,013 treatments to patients at 41 centres : the same chiropodists also gave 1,094 domiciliary treatments. Chiropodists employed by voluntary associations gave 6,373 treatments at 14 centres : 1,124 domiciliary treatments were also provided through these organisations.

The chiropody service will continue to expand but this expansion will be conditioned by the number of qualified chiropodists becoming available. The expansion has been considerable since the scheme's inception 4 years ago.

SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE.

The home help service continues to develop. In 1947, 46 families were given help by 45 part-time helpers as compared with 681 families in 1954, 953 families in 1958, 1,263 in 1960, 1,431 in 1961, 1,583 in 1962, 1,731 in 1963, 1,912 in 1964, and 2,130 in 1965. In December, 1957, the number of helpers employed by the County Council was 25 whole-time and 150 part-time ; in December, 1965, the corresponding service had 14 whole-time and 520 part-time employees. It has been found desirable in rural areas to employ part-time domestic helps in order to avoid waste of travelling time.

Priority is given (i) to women having a domiciliary confinement, (ii) to persons requiring help because of sickness or pregnancy of the housewife or her absence in hospital, (iii) to other cases of acute illness particularly of children, where there is a number of healthy children to be cared for, and (iv) to aged persons or chronic sick persons who are unable to obtain admission to hospital. During the year under review the establishment was increased from 195 to 217 full-time helps or their equivalent in part-time workers.

At the end of 1965 the standard charge to persons obtaining home helps was 4/7 per hour ; recovery of whole or part of the cost of providing the service from the person receiving domestic help is assessed according to a scale. The following table gives the number of helps employed, the hours worked, the families who received help and those who paid the standard charge in each of the ten health areas of the Riding.

Area	Home Helps			Recipients of Home Help	
	Employed or registered at end of year		Hours worked	No. who received help	No. who paid standard charge
	Whole-time	Part-time			
Thornaby ..	6	38	48,201	278	47
Eston ..	—	43	59,482	294	8
Redcar ..	—	44	50,784	337	57
Guisborough ..	3	28	34,797	168	7
Whitby ..	—	23	18,576	113	35
Ryedale ..	—	83	40,367	140	4
Bulmer ..	—	68	29,776	145	9
Wensleydale ..	—	80	44,230	176	15
Richmond ..	—	86	37,807	143	23
Scarborough ..	5	27	38,267	336	73
Totals ..	14	520	402,287	2,130	278

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The liaison between hospital and local authority services has continued to develop, and the interest of voluntary bodies has been maintained. Many mentally disordered persons for whom hospital care would have been the only solution a few years ago are now living in the community with the support of local authority services, and this trend is expected to continue.

Mental Illness.

The seven mental welfare officers provide a comprehensive service throughout the Riding. They arrange and assist, at the request of general practitioners, the admission of patients to hospital, and are available on a rota basis for consultation or emergency admission at all hours. The visiting of patients living in the community is also their responsibility. The psychiatric out-patient clinics at Scarborough, Whitby and North-allerton continue to operate at full capacity, and all are making full use of the services of the mental welfare officers.

The hostels provided by York and Darlington County Boroughs and by various voluntary organisations have been used for the rehabilitation of suitable patients.

Admissions to Hospital.

For the first time since 1961, (the first complete year of operation of the Mental Health Act, 1959) the total number of admissions by mental welfare officers to hospitals for the mentally ill made a downward turn in 1965.

Procedure	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
(i) Section 5 (Informal)	218	188	247	229	240
(ii) Section 25 ..	32	20	34	35	43
(iii) Section 26 ..	15	17	18	29	16
(iv) Section 29 ..	87	140	105	117	85
(v) Section 40 ..	—	3	1	1	3
(vi) Section 60 ..	1	1	2	3	2
(vii) Section 135 ..	—	2	1	—	4
Totals ..	353	371	408	414	393

Community Care.

1. Number of Patients referred during the year to 31-12-65.

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	112	182	—	—	3	8	—	—	115	190	305
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	76	107	—	—	2	3	—	—	78	110	188
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	47	102	—	—	5	2	—	—	52	104	156
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	18	10	—	—	—	5	—	—	18	15	33
(f) Other sources ..	—	—	24	56	—	—	2	—	—	—	26	56	82
(g) Totals ..	—	—	277	457	—	—	12	18	—	—	289	475	764

2. Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-65.

Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
—	—	132	278	—	—	5	11	—	—	137	289	426

Visits made in connection with the care and after-care of patients—3,874.

The Elderly Mentally Infirm.

Following the decision that a hostel for the elderly mentally infirm should be provided by the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, the County Council authorised the purchase of a suitable site. Thirsk was regarded as the best location for the hostel, and several sites in that locality were inspected during the year.

Mental Subnormality.

The Consultant Psychiatrists employed by the Leeds and Newcastle Regional Hospital Boards have continued to give invaluable help, both in the assessment of difficult cases and in the provision of short-term care at their respective hospitals, and my thanks are again due to them. Out patient clinics were provided throughout the year at Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold, and the Northallerton Clinic, the latter being staffed by a consultant from Aycliffe Hospital. These two clinics are well placed to provide an effective service throughout the Riding.

The mental welfare officers provide social work services for patients living at home, including rehabilitative work with those discharged from hospitals. The youth clubs at Scarborough and Redcar continue to flourish.

Admissions to Hospital.

1. 21 long-stay patients were admitted during the year, but there were still 7 on the urgent waiting list at 31-12-65.

Admissions, discharges and deaths during 1965, with comparative figures for the four preceding years, are given in the following table :—

Year	Admitted		Discharged		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1961 ..	8	10	6	7	1	4
1962 ..	7	6	6	1	5	6
1963 ..	8	10	1	2	5	4
1964 ..	11	8	1	2	7	4
1965 ..	11	10	1	5	2	2

2. Number of patients in Local Health Authority area on waiting lists for admission to hospital at 31-12-65.

	Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	4	2	1	—	7
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	—	3	4	5	1	2	4	5	1	5	15
(c) Totals ..	—	—	—	3	8	7	2	2	8	7	2	5	22

3. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (*e.g.* to relieve the family).

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	5	20	19	9	9	20	19	9	14	62
(b) To L.A. residential accomodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Totals ..	—	—	—	5	20	19	9	9	20	19	9	14	62

COMMUNITY CARE.

1. Number of patients referred to the Local Authority Mental Health Service during the year to 31st December, 1965.

Referred by	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	3
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	4	2	2	—	3	—	2	—	7	2	11
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
(d) Local education authorities ..	2	5	12	11	8	4	1	—	10	9	13	11	43
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(f) Other sources ..	—	4	15	8	7	5	1	3	7	9	16	11	43
(g) Totals ..	2	9	33	21	19	10	5	4	21	19	38	25	103

2. Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-65.

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Total number ..	16	36	215	198	87	63	84	63	103	99	299	261	762
(b) Attending day training centre ..	13	23	13	20	48	37	11	9	61	60	24	29	174
Awaiting entry thereto ..	—	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	2	4	—	2	8
(c) Resident in residential Training Centre	—	—	8	8	—	—	4	3	—	—	12	11	23
Awaiting residence therein ..	—	—	7	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	8	7	15
(d) Receiving home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel ..	2	—	—	—	5	3	1	—	7	3	1	—	11
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/ hostels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e) ..	9	12	199	179	42	26	70	59	51	38	269	238	596

Visits made to subnormal patients—3,313.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRES.

In view of the need for additional facilities in the Teesside and Cleveland area for the care of subnormal children with special difficulties, it was decided to provide a "special care unit" at the Cleveland Junior Training Centre. Plans for the adaptation of one classroom and the building of an annexe providing the special toilet facilities required were completed by the end of the year. Planning permission was granted for the building of a new centre at Morton-on-Swale.

An Assistant Supervisor of "The Dales" centre completed a course at the University of Sheffield in July and was awarded the N.A.M.H. Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Details of attendances of children at junior training centres are given below —

Centre	Attendance		Staff		
	Number on register at 31-12-65	Percentage attendance	Super-visors	Assistant Super-visors	Temporary Assistant Super-visors
Alderman Cockerill, .. Scarborough ..	25	79.4%	1	2	—
Cleveland, Grangetown ..	56	81.9%	1	4	—
"The Dales," .. Morton-on-Swale	37	76.7%	1	2	1

A number of children attended training centres controlled by other bodies. In December, 1965, the figures were :—

Centre	Number attending
York	18
Middlesbrough	1
Darlington	1
Claypenny Hospital School ..	9

Residential Hostel for Children (Seamer Mount).

The hostel enables children, from the more remote parts of the Riding, to attend the Junior Training Centre at Scarborough. The pleasant, home-like atmosphere reflects great credit on the staff.

At 31-12-65 there were 10 children in residence, 2 of whom returned home for week-ends.

Industrial Training Centre (Upsall Hall).

1965 brought further staff difficulty and on 9-10-65 the Warden and Matron appointed during the previous year left the service of the County Council ; their successors commenced duty on 15-11-65. Little development was possible during the year. At the end of the year, work began on the adaptation of the stable loft to provide better accommodation for the woodwork/metalwork group.

The total number of trainees at the end of the year was 57, made up as follows :—

		Non-Resident	Resident
Boys	..	18	13
Girls	..	16	10

5 boys and 1 girl were discharged during the year to take up employment.

The interest of voluntary organisations in the work of the centre has continued. This interest has been encouraged by talks given to meetings by members of the staff and by arranging organised visits to Upsall Hall. My thanks are due to the voluntary organisations whose members have visited regularly in the evenings to help on social training.

SECTION C—PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) Tuberculosis.

New Cases.

The number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis received in 1965 was 95 as compared with 98 in 1964 and 127 in 1963.

Table I shows the number of new notifications during the last ten years :—

TABLE I.

Year		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1956	..	192	22	214
1957	..	156	19	175
1958	..	169	23	192
1959	..	118	19	137
1960	..	99	14	113
1961	..	128	14	142
1962	..	97	11	108
1963	..	118	9	127
1964	..	85	13	98
1965	..	88	7	95

Table II shows the number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis in age and sex groupings and also deaths during the year certified as due to tuberculosis.

TABLE II.

Age Periods		NEW CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	..	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—	..	26	15	1	3	1	3	—	—
45—	..	16	7	—	—	4	1	—	—
65—	..	7	3	—	—	6	2	2	—
75—	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

In Table III the distribution of new cases district by district with comparative figures for the five preceeding years is given. The deaths from tuberculosis during 1965 in each district are set out in Table 5 in Part F of this Report.

TABLE III.

District	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
URBAN DISTRICTS.												
1. Eston	29	1	30	2	13	1	17	1	14	1	11	—
2. Guisborough ..	6	—	9	2	2	—	4	—	1	—	1	1
3. Loftus	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	1	—	—
4. Malton	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
5. Northallerton ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
6. Pickering	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Redcar	12	2	10	2	7	1	13	—	10	—	15	1
8. Richmond	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
9. Saltburn	2	—	4	—	3	1	7	1	2	1	2	—
10. Scalby	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
11. Scarborough ..	11	1	13	3	11	1	10	2	11	3	10	—
12. Skelton & Brotton	1	—	2	—	5	—	8	—	3	—	4	—
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	7	—	10	1	10	—	10	1	3	1	8	—
14. Whitby	—	—	5	—	8	—	4	—	2	—	2	1
Total Urban ..	72	4	90	11	64	4	80	5	53	8	61	4
RURAL DISTRICTS.												
1. Aysgarth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
2. Bedale	2	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
3. Croft	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
4. Easingwold	3	2	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
5. Flaxton	3	3	13	1	4	2	4	1	7	1	3	—
6. Helmsley	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8. Leyburn	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
9. Malton	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Masham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Northallerton ..	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
12. Pickering	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
13. Reeth	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Richmond	7	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	8	1	6	1
15. Scarborough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
16. Startforth	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
17. Stokesley	5	1	3	1	4	2	13	1	5	—	7	1
18. Thirsk	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
19. Wath	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20. Whitby	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	3	2	1	—
Total Rural ..	27	10	38	3	33	7	38	4	32	5	27	3
Administrative County	99	14	128	14	97	11	118	9	85	13	88	7

Deaths and Death Rate.

20 deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in 1965 as compared with 43 in 1955, 185 in 1945, and 190 in 1938.

Death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of deaths	26	26	32	14	11	15	8	15	17
Rate per 1,000 population ..	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.019	0.04	0.04

Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
No. of deaths	5	9	2	5	2	1	4	4	2
Rate per 1,000 population ..	0.01	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.004	0.002	0.010	0.010	0.005

The whole-time and part-time health visiting staff of the Riding made 1,451 visits in connection with the after-care of tuberculous persons.

Contacts of cases of tuberculosis are examined by the chest physicians. This procedure also applies in those cases where tuberculosis is not ascertained until after the death of the patient. In the County area during 1965, 832 contacts were examined as a result of 78 notified cases of pulmonary disease. Of the 832 contacts examined 10 were found to have clinical tuberculosis.

There is no specific county-wide scheme for ascertaining early cases amongst children and others. Some are detected by the mass radiography service; others are referred to chest physicians by general practitioners; they are then kept under supervision and if necessary admitted to hospital. Mass radiography surveys are helpful but are only held at infrequent intervals in the more populated parts of the Riding. The selective radiography of patients referred by family doctors is more productive of results than the regular visits of the M.M.R. units; experience shows that the same group of volunteers come forward each time and those who fear the result stay away.

Many cases of tuberculosis after reaching quiescence return to their former employment. If that is entirely unsuitable, the patient is referred to the Ministry of Labour Resettlement Officer with a view to finding more suitable work. Disablement Resettlement Officer and the chest physicians have generally kept in close touch regarding quiescent and "cured" cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

(b) Venereal Diseases.

It will be seen from the table below that after a low figure of 180 persons treated for the first time in 1955 a steady increase took place and during 1964 the total reached 341; it is pleasing to observe that the number for 1965 has decreased to 303.

The following table gives the summary of the first attendances made by North Riding patients at the hospital named during certain years between 1950 and 1965.

Treatment Centre	Number of North Riding patients treated for the first time						
	1950	1955	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965
Darlington Hundens Hospital ..	55	22	32	29	29	34	32
Harrogate General Hospital ..	11	2	—	—	7	7	8
Leeds General Infirmary	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough General Hospital ..	159	90	114	102	116	143	165
St. Mary's Hospital ..							
Scarborough ..	95	32	37	34	33	51	40
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital ..	33	7	21	21	11	27	19
York County Hospital	27	26	32	68	82	79	39
South Shields ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	386	180	236	254	278	341	303

(c) Other Infectious Diseases.

Information about the incidence of all other notifiable diseases is given in Tables 7 and 8 in Part F—Statistical Tables.

There were 4,723 notified cases of measles (4,158 in 1964) with one death.

Notifications of whooping cough numbered 78 as against 393 in 1964. There was no death from this condition.

PART D—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

The following is a statistical summary of the work done by the County Health Inspectors during the year :—

			Visits	Samples
Visits in relation to works of water supply	..	..	46	
Samples of water submitted for examination	..	..		1,061
Visits in relation to works of sewage disposal	..	..	164	
Visits to school premises (all purposes)	..	..	1,587	
Samples of school milk supplies	..	..		1,448
Samples of milk from Children's and Old People's Homes	..			97
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—				
Milk Ring Test—identification of infected animals	..			1,130
Samples of milk taken during retail sale	..	..		3,471
Samples of cream submitted for examination	..	..		18
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-1965—				
Inspections	..	..	1,285	
Inspections of pasteurising plants and premises	..	..	147	
Samples of milk taken from pasteurising plants	..	..		198
Bottle rinses taken at pasteurising dairies	..	..		192
Bottle rinses taken at dealers' dairies	..	..		135
School canteens and kitchens	..	..	438	7
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	..	..	589	
Refuse disposal—inspection of tips	..	..	87	
Swimming baths—water purification	..	..	69	53
Ministry meetings or inquiries attended	..	..	6	
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	423	
			<hr/> 4,841 <hr/>	<hr/> 7,810 <hr/>

The figures for inspection and sampling are higher than in the preceding year by 490 and 214 respectively. The main increase in visits was to school canteens and there was a large increase in the number of Milk Ring Tests carried out.

The Public Health Laboratory Services at Hull, Middlesbrough and Northallerton have again been available to carry out statutory tests and biological examinations of samples. I am grateful to the Directors and staffs of the laboratories who have co-operated fully at all times in routine and special investigations which have helped in speedy identification of sources of infection.

There has been full co-operation between the County Health Inspectors, inspectors of county districts and the river board inspectors and this co-operation is essential for progress to occur in environmental health throughout the Riding.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Ryedale Joint Water Board Order, 1964, which became operative on 5th November, 1964, reduced the number of water undertakings supplying water in the Riding to seven, namely—

Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

Ryedale Joint Water Board.

Northallerton and Dales Water Board.

Claro Water Board.

Scarborough Water Undertaking.

York Water Company.

Stokesley Rural District Council.

Areas of distribution of the respective undertakings are shown on the accompanying map.

The Northallerton and Dales Water Order, 1965, became operative on 24th August, 1965 ; the purpose of the Order was to empower the Board to take water and provide installations in connection with supplies necessary for the Reeth Regional No. 1 Scheme.

In November the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board submitted a draft Order to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and interested authorities to permit the construction of a weir at Croft with a view to abstracting water. The County Council raised objections to the Order,

(a) pending further information on the maintenance of minimum flow in the River Tees in the interests of public health, and

(b) on planning grounds in relation to the site of the proposed weir.

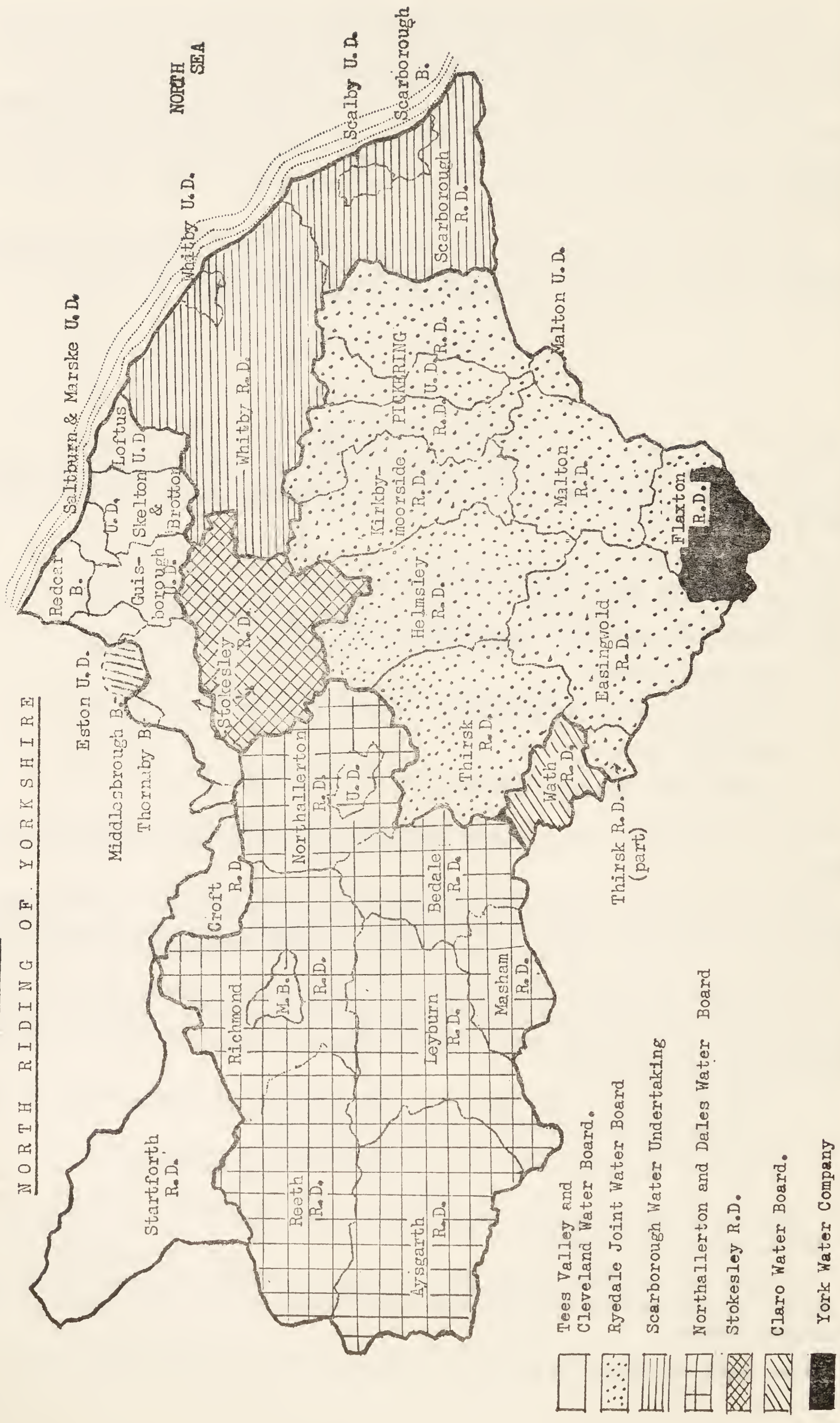
Following receipt of assurance under item (a) above from the Board, the objection on health grounds was withdrawn.

As there was considerable opposition from other authorities and interested parties, a Public Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government ; the outcome is awaited.

One major scheme of water supply was submitted for grant-aid during the year.

WATER SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE



- Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.
- Ryedale Joint Water Board
- Scarborough Water Undertaking
- Northallerton and Dales Water Board
- Stokesley R.D.
- Claro Water Board.
- York Water Company

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Northallerton and Dales Water Board	Fossdale water supply scheme to serve Abbotside, Appersett, Hardraw, Hawes, High Shaw, Sedbusk, Simonstone	19-5-65	£69,198	Approved in principle by County Council but considered that the proposed storage reservoir which provides a storage capacity for only $1\frac{1}{4}$ days supply was inadequate having regard to the fact that the source of supply may be inaccessible for long periods during the winter.

The proposals were investigated by the Chief County Health Inspector whose report formed the basis of the County Council's observations to the Water Board.

Inspections of existing sources of supply and work in progress were made on 46 occasions and 1,057 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination ; of these 93·3% were satisfactory and 6·7% unsatisfactory. The majority of these samples were taken from school supplies, the emphasis being on supplies which showed evidence of contamination. If service arrangements permit, filters are installed on drinking water taps at schools where supplies are contaminated, but at ten schools it is still necessary to boil supplies prior to consumption.

In accordance with arrangements with the Ryedale Joint Water Board samples have been taken from untreated and chlorinated water at the Board's East Ness headworks ; ten samples of untreated water were unsatisfactory, all samples of chlorinated water were satisfactory.

Four samples of water were taken for chemical analysis in connection with proposed new sources of supply.

In January, the Health Committee was informed that in view of recent outbreaks of enteric infection the potential risk to water supplies had increased. A meeting with representatives of water undertakings resulted in agreement, with one exception, on the need for the appointment of a medical advisor for each undertaking who would be responsible for :—

- (a) medical examination of all new employees,
- (b) continued medical supervision of employees, and
- (c) advising the undertaking on medical hazards to water supplies.

The disagreement of the dissentient Water Board was specially reported to the County Council and to the Ministry of Health ; agreement has now been reached and a medical advisor is to be appointed.

A summary of the activities of water supply undertakings in county districts is as follows :—

NORTHALLERTON U.D. Five separate schemes extending mains to new housing development have been completed during the year.

REDCAR BOROUGH	..	A new trunk main for the connection of Redcar to the Tees Valley supply was commenced during the year and extensions were made to supply new properties.
RICHMOND BOROUGH	..	Mains were extended to supply new housing estates.
SALTBURN & MARSKE U.D.		Mains were extended to supply new housing estates.
SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH		Mains were extended to supply new housing estates.
SKELTON & BROTON U.D.		Mains were extended to supply new housing estates.
WHITBY U.D.	..	Scheme for the abstraction of water from the River Esk was surveyed and is in course of preparation.
FLAXTON R.D.	..	A new 8" water main was laid between Helmsley Road, Wigginton and Haxby and a new 6" water main from Malton Road to Stockton-on-Forest.
SCARBOROUGH R.D.	..	The laying of a new main was commenced to supply Hackness, Silpho, Suffield, Broxa and Harwood Dale. The private supply to Wykeham, Ruston and part of Hutton Buscel was taken over by the statutory water undertakers—the Scarborough Corporation.
STOKESLEY R.D.	..	A new scheme was commenced to supply water from the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board mains at High Leven to a new storage reservoir at Hutton Rudby which would be linked to the present water tower. The scheme to augment the existing supply to Kirklevington from the Tees Valley Water Board supply at High Leven was completed.
THIRSK R.D.	..	The village of Kirby Knowle was connected to the Ryedale Joint Water Board mains.
WATH R.D.	..	Claro Water Board commenced the construction of a new 12,000 gallon reservoir at Dishforth.
WHITBY R.D.	..	Main laying in connection with a new scheme to abstract water from the River Esk was commenced. Mains extensions and renewals were carried out to supply various parts of the rural district in particular to new housing.

In a number of county districts outlying farm properties do not have mains water but rely on individual private spring and well supplies ; details are given below of areas stated to be without mains supplies :—

AYSGARTH R.D.	..	Bishopdale and isolated dwellings outside villages.
CROFT R.D.	..	Part of Girsby and Newton Morrell.
HELMSLEY R.D.	..	Snilesworth, Daletown, Bilsdale West Side and Arden.
KIRKBYMOORSIDE R.D.		Bransdale and northern end of Farndale.
RICHMOND R.D.	..	New Forest, Stainton and Walburn.
SCARBOROUGH R.D.	..	Trousdale, Langdale End, parts of Broxa, Silpho, Suffield and Harwood Dale.
STARTFORTH R.D.	..	Lunedale, Scargill, Brignall, Gilmonby and Hope.
STOKESLEY R.D.	..	Parts of Bilsdale, Ingleby Greenhow, Ingleby Arncliffe, Little Ayton and Whorlton.

Mains water supplies now go to 136,301 houses ; 3,849 houses are not connected to mains owing to inaccessibility of mains supplies at reasonable cost.

Officers of county districts and water undertakings took 2,007 samples for bacteriological examination ; of these 216 were unsatisfactory. Eighteen samples were taken for chemical analysis. Results for each county district are summarised in the following statistical table.

DISTRICT	No. of houses connected to mains supplies	No. of houses not connected to mains supplies	Results from Sampling					
			Chemical analysis			Bacteriological examination		
			Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
URBAN								
Eston	12,633	—	—	—	—	12	12	—
Guisborough	4,117	—	—	—	—	11	11	—
Loftus	2,730	40	—	—	—	60	56	4
Malton	1,388	1	—	—	—	61	55	6
Northallerton	2,481	—	—	—	—	51	49	2
Pickering	1,546	41	—	—	—	27	26	1
Redcar Borough	11,644	—	—	—	—	47	47	—
Richmond Borough	2,094	11	—	—	—	6	6	—
Saltburn & Marske	4,740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalby	3,044	11	2	2	—	93	87	6
Scarborough Borough	15,228	3	8	8	—	377	370	7
Skelton & Brotton	4,500	20	—	—	—	8	8	—
Thornaby Borough	7,252	1	—	—	—	2	2	—
Whitby	4,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Urban	77,477	128	10	10	—	755	729	26
RURAL.								
Aysgarth	1,100	168	6	3	3	44	28	16
Bedale	2,621	109	—	—	—	14	14	—
Croft	600	59	—	—	—	284	282	2
Easingwold	3,513	43	—	—	—	91	70	21
Flaxton	10,764	15	2	2	—	4	4	—
Helmsley	1,374	100	—	—	—	65	63	2
Kirkbymoorside	1,359	128	—	—	—	43	41	2
Leyburn	2,071	65	—	—	—	14	6	8
Malton	1,883	18	—	—	—	7	7	—
Masham	541	63	—	—	—	15	13	2
Northallerton	3,215	157	—	—	—	8	3	5
Pickering	1,529	340	—	—	—	46	27	19
Reeth	920	12	—	—	—	14	3	11
Richmond	2,863	717	—	—	—	103	72	31
Scarborough	3,650	205	—	—	—	9	4	5
Startforth	939	539	—	—	—	47	26	21
Stokesley	9,721	320	—	—	—	35	31	4
Thirsk	5,307	25	—	—	—	215	198	17
Wath	670	71	—	—	—	20	11	9
Whitby	4,184	567	—	—	—	174	159	15
Total Rural	58,824	3,721	8	5	3	1,252	1,062	190
Administrative County	136,301	3,849	18	15	3	2,007	1,791	216

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples on bacteriological examination in relation to the total number of samples taken annually during the past five years is as follows :—

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
14.1%	13.0%	14.1%	9.4%	10.7%

The increased 1965 percentage may have been caused by surface contamination due to heavy rain, but the figure is still appreciably lower than that in recent years.

As in previous years there has been maximum co-operation from the water supply authorities who are informed of the results of all samples taken by the County Health Inspectors ; they have investigated the cause of unsatisfactory results promptly.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year under review eight schemes were submitted by rural district councils to the County Council in connection with grant aid under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts ; these schemes involved an estimated expenditure of £303,410.

The Chief County Health Inspector examined all plans and technical data in respect of each scheme and reported on their adequacy to meet existing and foreseeable population increase. The area served, suitability of works sites and facilities for effluent dilution and dispersal at outfalls have also been investigated in order that the County Council's observations, which must accompany all applications by district councils to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for grant aid, could be made. Details of the eight schemes investigated are as follows :—

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Easingwold R.D.C.	Easingwold	23-1-65	£94,267	Approved in principle but attention drawn to (a) the excessive amount of infiltration water gaining access to the sewers which is attributed to defective house drains and leakages in water services ; and (b) that such defects and leakages constitute a potential danger to health.
Malton R.D.C.	Hovingham	15-4-65	50,000	Approved in principle insofar as the sewer layout was concerned, but in view of the experimental nature of the sewage disposal units, approval was given without prejudice to future decisions on similar installations.
Richmond R.D.C. Stokesley R.D.C.	East Layton & Carlin Hilton (Revised)	2-12-65 9-4-65	14,399 12,000	Approved in principle. Approved in principle insofar as the sewer layout was concerned, but in view of the experimental nature of the sewage disposal units, approval was given without prejudice to future decisions on similar installations.
With R.D.C.	Great Ayton	27-7-65	100,900	Approved in principle.
Wimby R.D.C.	Cundall-with-Leckby	27-7-65	23,100	Approved in principle.
	Sewer extension at Butt Lane, Fylingthorpe	30-3-65	4,855	Approved in principle.
	Esk Valley (amended)	30-3-65	3,889	Approved in principle.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government convened six meetings during the year to consider schemes submitted by five rural district councils for sewerage and sewage disposal ; the councils and areas concerned were as follows :—

Authority	Date of Meeting	Scheme
Flaxton R.D.C. ..	14-3-65	Haxby and Wigginton sewerage and sewage disposal works.
Malton R.D.C. ..	11-11-65	Hovingham sewerage and sewage disposal works.
Scarborough R.D.C. ..	7-4-65	Seamer Regional sewerage scheme.
	7-4-65	Burniston and Cloughton sewerage and sewage disposal works.
Stokesley R.D.C. ..	16-12-65	Great Ayton sewage disposal works.
Whitby R.D.C. ..	11-5-65	Seven schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal : Botton Hall, Commondale, Esk Valley, Fylingthorpe (Butt Lane), Lealholm, Mickleby, Westerdale.

The Chief County Health Inspector attended the meetings and reported thereon.

Developments of sewerage and sewage disposal in county districts during the year are summarised below :—

GUISBOROUGH U.D. ..	Extensions and modernisation of the Guisborough sewage works have been completed and the mains sewer serving Hutton village and adjoining areas has been renewed.
PICKERING U.D. ..	Improvements have been completed to the town sewers and extensions have been completed to the sewage disposal works.
SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH	Partial re-construction of the sewer in North Marine Road has been carried out.
SKELTON & BROTON U.D.	Work commenced during the year on new sewage disposal works at Moorsholm.
AYSGARTH R.D. ..	Progress continued in connection with the scheme for Askrigg and schemes for Thoraby and West Burton were commenced.
CROFT R.D. ..	Manfield sewage disposal scheme completed.
EASINGWOLD R.D. ..	The joint scheme for Huby and Sutton-on-Forest completed.
KIRKBYMOORSIDE R.D.	Schemes for Hutton-le-Hole and Lastingham commenced.
LEYBURN R.D. ..	A scheme for East Hauxwell was commenced and a scheme for Redmire and Castle Bolton was completed.
NORTHALLERTON R.D.	A scheme for Ainderby Steeple, Morton-on-Swale and Thrintoft was commenced during the year.
RICHMOND R.D. ..	Schemes were commenced for Moulton Station and North Cowton.
STARTFORTH R.D. ..	Schemes completed for Bowes and Boldron.
STOKESLEY R.D. ..	Schemes commenced during the year for the villages of Hutton Rudby, Potto, Swainby, Seamer and Nunthorpe village and schemes are awaiting final approval for Kirkleavington, Hilton, Ingleby Greenhow and Faceby.
THIRSK R.D. ..	Schemes were commenced during the year for Langthorpe, Kirby Hill and Milby.
WATH R.D. ..	A scheme for Dishforth village was commenced.
WHITBY R.D. ..	Schemes were completed during the year for the extension of Stainsacre sewage works and sewers and pumping mains of Grosmont to Grosmont sewage disposal works,

The undermentioned areas are reported by county districts as requiring sewerage and sewage disposal facilities :—

GUISBOROUGH U.D.	..	Stape, Black Bull and Bean Sheaf areas.
WHITBY U.D.	..	Briggswath and Ruswarp.
AYSGARTH R.D.	..	Thornton Rust, Newbiggin, Stalling Busk, Woodhall and Marsett and small works serving Worton, Hardraw and Countersett are in need of re-construction.
BEDALE R.D.	..	New sewers and/or sewage disposal works are required for all townships and villages in the area except Bedale, Aiskew, Leeming, Leeming Bar, Thornton Watlass and Snape.
EASINGWOLD R.D.	..	Stillington, Raskelf, Carlton Husthwaite, Thormanby, Stearsby, Whenby, Brandsby, Skewsby, Tholthorpe, Coxwold, Farlington, Flawith and part of Easingwold.
FLAXTON R.D.	..	Lilling and Towthorpe. The release of more land for development has necessitated proposals for new enlarged sewage disposal works at Walbutts and Strensall.
HELMSLEY R.D.	..	Old Byland, Cold Kirby, Hawnby, Rievaulx, Cawton, Coulton, Stonegrave, Wass and Pockley.
KIRKBYMOORSIDE R.D.		Geat Edstone, Nunnington, Appleton-le-Moors, Gillamoor Fadmoor, Salton, Spaunton and Welburn.
LEYBURN R.D.	..	Constable Burton and East Witton works require to be re-constructed.
MALTON R.D.	..	Foston, Thornton-le-Clay and Habton. Hovingham and Coneysthorpe works require improvements.
NORTHALLERTON R.D.		All villages with the exception of Brompton, Romanby, Appleton Wiske, Nether Siltion, Over Siltion and Osmotherley require facilities.
PICKERING R.D.	..	All parishes except Thornton Dale, Middleton, Sinnington and Newton require facilities.
REETH R.D.	..	Marrick, Fremington, Langthwaite, Arkletown, Whaw, Low Row, Ivelet and West Stonesdale. New works are required at Reeth, Grinton, Healaugh, Keld, Muker and Gunnerside.
RICHMOND R.D.	..	Appleton, Aske, Brough, Caldwell, Carkin, Forcett, Dalton, Easby, Ellerton, Gayles, Kirby Hill, East Layton, West Layton, Marske, New Forest, Stainton, Uckerby, Walburn, Whashton and Scurragh Lane, Skeeby.
SCARBOROUGH R.D.	..	Cloughton Newlands, Hackness and Staintondale.
STARTFORTH R.D.	..	Ovington, Hutton Magna and Lartington.
STOKESLEY R.D.	..	Kildale and schemes previously mentioned as awaiting final approval.
THIRSK R.D.	..	Balk, Boltby, Cowesby, Dalton, Felixkirk, Hutton Sessay, Kilburn, Kirby Wiske, Knayton, Maunby, Newby Wiske, Newsham, Norton-le-Clay, Sessay, Skipton, South Otterington, Sutton-under-Whitestonecliffe, Thirkleby, Thirlby, Thornton-le-Moor and Topcliffe.
WATH R.D.	..	Hutton Conyers, Marton-le-Moor, Baldersby St. James and Middleton Quernhow.

WHITBY R.D. . . . Comondale, Lealholm, Sneaton, Westerdale and Botton. Mickleby requires re-sewering. In addition 16 small hamlets require some form of sewerage and sewage disposal.

The number of houses without the water carriage system of sewage disposal again shows an appreciable decrease which is due to the provision of schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal in recent years ; the increase of approximately 6,000 in the number of houses with the water carriage system may be attributed to new housing development in and around urban areas.

Reference to the foregoing list of areas which require sewerage and sewage disposal facilities will explain to some extent the figure of 6,427 houses in the Riding which are without the water carriage system of sewage disposal. There will always be a residue of out-lying farms and isolated dwellings in which this system of drainage can only be obtained by the use of septic tanks.

The following table summarises the position regarding drainage and sewerage and sewage disposal in the county districts.

DISTRICT	No. of houses with water carriage system	No. of houses without water carriage system	No. of conversions to water carriage system during year
URBAN			
Eston	12,633	—	—
Guisborough	4,059	27	1
Loftus	2,716	54	15
Malton	1,386	2	1
Northallerton	2,476	5	—
Pickering	1,429	117	20
Redcar Borough	11,644	—	—
Richmond Borough	2,095	10	—
Saltburn & Marske	4,737	3	—
Scalby	3,050	5	—
Scarborough Borough	15,041	10	—
Skelton & Brotton	4,532	52	2
Thornaby Borough	7,252	1	—
Whitby	4,080	6	—
Total Urban ..	77,130	292	39
RURAL			
Aysgarth	1,084	184	4
Bedale	2,618	112	16
Croft	583	132	6
Easingwold	2,766	713	24
Flaxton	10,440	339	9
Helmsley	1,155	319	31
Kirkbymoorside	1,313	174	32
Leyburn	2,002	133	35
Malton	1,558	343	56
Masham	504	100	2
Northallerton	3,197	175	67
Pickering	1,483	411	34
Reeth	827	105	11
Richmond	3,555	1,147	33
Scarborough	3,658	197	19
Startforth	889	589	42
Stokesley	9,833	208	31
Thirsk	5,114	218	20
Wath	625	116	5
Whitby	4,331	420	69
Total Rural ..	57,535	6,135	546
Administrative County	134,665	6,427	585

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-1965.

The above Regulations revised the special designations under which milk could be sold for human consumption, by the introduction of a new designation—namely “ Ultra Heat Treated.” Special licensing conditions applicable to this designation require the milk to be retained at a temperature of not less than 270° F for not less than one second and the provision of approved recording equipment and safeguards on the plant to ensure adequate treatment and facilitate supervision. The main advantage claimed for this type of milk is that it will keep for long periods without refrigeration and will enable distribution arrangements to be improved ; so far there are no plants installed in the North Ridng.

The number of milk dealers’ licences in operation on 31st December, 1965, was as follows :—

Pasteuriser’s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pre-packed (Pasteurised :	Sterilised :	Ultra Heat Treated :	Untreated)					509
Untreated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
								532

Dealers’ premises and facilities for handling, treatment and storage of milk were inspected on 1,285 occasions during the year.

Samples of milk were taken from all retail sale outlets at three-monthly intervals throughout the year, 3,471 samples from 532 dealers licensed by the County Council and approximately 300 producer-retailers licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The use of a special designation for all milk sold in the Riding is now obligatory except for one “ consent ” permitting the sale of non-designated milk in a circumscribed area where designated milk cannot be made available.

The greater part of the sterilised and pasteurised milk consumed is produced at dairies outside the Riding ; 8 samples of pasteurised milk supplied from these dairies failed the phosphatase test and 68 the methylene blue test. Four samples of pasteurised milk from dairies within the Riding failed the methylene blue test.

Untreated milk samples failed the methylene blue test on 112 occasions, the failures being referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for investigation at source of production on the farm.

Brucella abortus, the organism responsible for undulant fever in humans was found in 16 samples of untreated milk ; details of further investigation into the source of infection will be found under the heading “ Milk-borne infectious diseases.”

The following table summarises the results of samples taken by the County Health Inspectors during retail sale by licensed dealers :—

Grade	No. taken	Meth : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Turbidity test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	1895	1660	72	1879	8	—	—	2	—	2	—
Sterilised ..	372	—	—	—	—	372	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated ..	1201	957	112	—	—	—	—	867	—	843	16
Non-designated	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—

Samples taken during the year have been tested for the presence of antibiotics or other inhibitory substances by the triphenyl-tetrazolium chloride test ; 10 samples of untreated milk gave positive reactions to the test. Warning letters were sent to producers and the results were notified to the Milk Marketing Board who impose financial penalties where justified.

Rinse tests were carried out on 135 bottles taken from dealers' premises ; of these 102 were satisfactory and 33 unsatisfactory. Although the number of bottles taken is small in relation to the number in circulation it represents a cross section of the methods used for bottle sterilisation by dealers. That almost 25% of the bottles are not properly cleansed prior to filling, points the need for increased supervision if improvements in milk production are not to be nullified by post-production contamination either at the farm or at bottling dairies.

Following investigation of a consumer's complaint a large wholesale dairy in York supplying a retailer in the Bedale rural district was prosecuted at York Magistrates' Court for delivering milk in a dirty bottle, and fined £10 with £5 5s. 0d. costs.

There were a number of contraventions arising from the use of stocks of bottle caps bearing the old designation, these ceased after warnings to dealers.

Pasteurising Plants.

One H.T.S.T. plant and two Holder type plants have been in operation during the year. These have been inspected on 147 occasions and 198 samples have been taken from the plants ; one sample from a Holder type plant failed the phosphatae test. Five samples failed the methylene blue test, four being from a Holder type plant and one from a H.T.S.T. plant. Generally these results must be regarded as being satisfactory. 192 washed bottles were taken for rinse tests to check on the efficiency of the bottle washing plants and methods ; 33 of these, representing 17·2%, were found to be unsatisfactory. This percentage is again higher than in previous years and is unsatisfactory indicating increased risk of post-pasteurisation contamination of milk. Advisory visits to the dairies concerned have in every instance resulted in improvements, confirming that the results were due mainly to lapses in supervision.

The following tables give details of inspection, sampling and bottle rinse tests from each plant :—

Plant No.	Type	No. of Inspections	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase test		Methylene Blue test		Biological examination	
				Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Negative	Positive
1	Holder ..	39	42	41	1	35	4	—	—
2	do ..	54	52	52	—	50	—	—	—
3	H.T.S.T.	54	104	104	—	99	1	—	—
	TOTALS ..	147	198	197	1	184	5	—	—

Dairy		Method of bottle cleansing	No. of bottles taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
No. 1	..	Hand ..	30	27	3
No. 2	..	Machine ..	72	60	12
No. 3	..	Machine ..	90	72	18
	TOTALS ..		192	159	33

It is significant that pro-rata, the number of unsatisfactory rinse tests are higher from machine washed bottles than hand washed ones. This is attributed to the fact that individual attention is given to each bottle by hand washing whereas the cleanliness of machine washed bottles can only be checked by efficient scanning, a monotonous operation which depends upon the powers of concentration of the scanner employed to check bottles after cleansing.

Milk-borne Infectious Diseases.

Brucella abortus infection in dairy herds has again necessitated extra work in investigating sources of infection and elimination of infected milk on sale to the consumer. The procedure adopted in these investigations is as follows :—

- (a) When a sample of bulk milk is found to be positive the farm is visited and samples are taken from individual cows for submission to Ring Test, culture and/or biological examination,
- (b) where individual cows give positive reaction to the Milk Ring Test and/or subsequent tests, written undertakings are required from the producers that the milk from the infected animals will be excluded from retail sales and will be sent to wholesale dairies for pasteurisation,
- (c) Divisional Veterinary Officers and District Medical Officers concerned are notified.

Infection was found on 55 farms in the following areas :—

Guisborough U.D.	Easingwold R.D.	Northallerton R.D.
Loftus U.D.	Flaxton R.D.	Pickering R.D.
Skelton & Brotton U.D.	Helmsley R.D.	Reeth R.D.
Whitby U.D.	Kirkbymoorside R.D.	Richmond R.D.
Aysgarth R.D.	Leyburn R.D.	Scarborough R.D.
Bedale R.D.	Malton R.D.	Stokesley R.D.
Croft R.D.	Masham R.D.	Thirsk R.D.
		Whitby R.D.

1,130 samples of milk were taken from individual cows 212 of which gave positive reactions to the Milk Ring Test.

The following table enables a comparison to be made of the incidence of positive results from cultures and biological examination following positive Milk Ring Tests.

MILK RING TESTS		CULTURES		BIOLOGICAL	
Positives		Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
Trace	98	31	4	17	2
+	59	28	4	20	5
++	99	32	27	21	15
+++	101	41	48	5	12

Although the Milk Ring Test is regarded as being an indicative test its efficiency is indicated by the fact that higher incidence of infection in this test is reflected in increased positive results from culture and biological examination. The number of samples of untreated milk submitted to Milk Ring Test, culture and biological examination was 2,491 of which 357 gave positive results on the Milk Ring Test in varying degrees. Although only two cases of Undulant Fever in humans could be correlated to sources of milk infection it is possible and indeed probable that many milder cases of infection with *Brucella Abortus* remained undiagnosed.

School Milk Supplies.

School milk sampling was maintained at the same frequency as in previous years namely :—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Pasteurised ..	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	As required
Untreated ..	Quarterly	—	Quarterly	Quarterly

The results of the sampling of school milk are given in the following table :—

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination			
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tuberculosis		Br. abortus	
						Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	1,299	1,175	40	1,289	3	3	—	3	—
Untreated ..	149	115	19	—	—	90	—	87	2

The total number of samples taken was 1,448 of which two (of untreated milk) showed evidence of *Brucella* infection ; alternative sources of supply were found to replace these school supplies.

The failure of samples of school milk to pass the phosphatase test is always regarded as potentially dangerous, during the year three samples failed this test but fortunately gave negative results for milk-borne infection. Two of these failures were from plants situated outside the Riding and one at a dairy within the Riding.

The number of schools supplied with milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme is as follows :—

Pasteurised milk ..	368
Untreated milk ..	38
Dried milk ..	2

Details are given in the following table of the grade of milk supplied to schools in each county district at 31st December, 1965,

DISTRICT			Pasteurised	Untreated	Dried Milk
Eston U.D.	..	..	29	—	—
Guisborough U.D.	..	..	11	—	—
Loftus U.D.	..	..	5	—	—
Malton U.D.	..	..	7	—	—
Northallerton U.D.	..	..	6	—	—
Pickering U.D.	..	..	7	—	—
Redcar Borough	..	..	23	—	—
Richmond Borough	..	..	9	—	—
Saltburn & Marske U.D.	..	..	12	—	—
Scalby U.D.	..	..	2	—	—
Scarborough Borough	..	..	21	—	—
Skelton & Brotton U.D.	..	..	8	1	—
Thornaby Borough	..	..	13	—	—
Whitby U.D.	..	..	11	—	—
Aysgarth R.D.	..	..	—	6	—
Bedale R.D.	..	..	15	—	—
C1oft R.D.	..	..	3	—	—
Easingwold R.D.	..	..	16	—	—
Flaxton R.D.	..	..	15	1	—
Helmsley R.D.	..	..	8	1	—
Kirkbymoorside R.D.	..	..	11	—	2
Leyburn R.D.	..	..	3	13	—
Malton R.D.	..	..	9	—	—
Masham R.D.	..	..	2	—	—
Northallerton R.D.	..	..	11	—	—
Pickering R.D.	..	..	8	—	—
Reeth R.D.	..	..	—	5	—
Richmond R.D.	..	..	18	2	—
Scarborough R.D.	..	..	12	—	—
Startforth R.D.	..	..	3	2	—
Stokesley R.D.	..	..	24	4	—
Thirsk R.D.	..	..	22	1	—
Wath R.D.	..	..	7	—	—
Whitby R.D.	..	..	17	2	—
Totals			368	38	2

Seven samples of milk were taken from school canteens and kitchens during the year ; all were satisfactory. The stopping of the use of liquid milk in most school canteens and kitchens has caused this marked fall in the number of samples taken.

Milk Supplies to Children's and Old People's Homes and Nurseries.

There are 26 homes and nurseries in the Riding and 97 samples of milk were taken with the following results :—

Grade	Samples taken	Meth. : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised	.. 89	71	2	89	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated	.. 8	5	1	—	—	5	—	5	—

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

County Health Inspectors are authorised to carry out duties under the above Order on behalf of the Diseases of Animals Committee of the County Council. The duties involve pre-licensing inspection of premises and waste food boiling plants followed by routine inspections as a check on satisfactory maintenance. The number of licensed plants has declined from 117 to 113, and 589 inspections were made. All plants were inspected five times per year and two licensees were found to be contravening the Order. There has been no major outbreak in the Riding of diseases in animals which could be attributed to unsatisfactory treatment of waste food.

DETECTION OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936, are investigated by officers of county district councils. During 1963 and 1964 the number of complaints increased thereby reversing the trend of previous years but in 1965 the pre-1963 decrease in the number of complaints has been resumed as the number of inspections has fallen by 300.

There is little doubt that the high number of inspections is due to the greater awareness of the public of unsatisfactory conditions prejudicial to health.

Details are given in the following table of inspections and the action taken in each district council area.

DISTRICT	Total number of inspections	Number of nuisances found	Number abated during year	
			Informal action	Statutory action
URBAN.				
Eston	2,067	1,973	1,912	40
Guisborough	350	350	325	3
Loftus	181	167	167	—
Malton	15	7	7	—
Northallerton	142	75	77	—
Pickering	30	16	17	—
Redcar Borough†	1,591	939	922	9
Richmond Borough	203	51	41	—
Saltburn & Marske	178	51	51	—
Scalby	80	20	20	—
Scarborough Borough	875	112	124	6
Skelton & Brotton	8	3	3	—
Thornaby Borough	1,368	453	456	13
Whitby	189	178	184	—
RURAL.				
Aysgarth	24	15	15	—
Bedale	91	55	52	—
Croft	—	—	—	—
Easingwold	157	46	38	2
Flaxton	226	196	194	2
Helmsley	30	30	30	—
Kirkbymoorside	84	30	30	—
Leyburn	50	3	3	—
Malton	158	61	55	—
Masham	4	2	2	—
Northallerton	203	137	125	—
Pickering	—	—	—	—
Reeth	9	9	8	—
Richmond	393	124	120	—
Scarborough	53	15	15	—
Startforth	49	13	9	4
Stokesley	25	10	12	—
Thirsk	17	5	5	—
Wath	2	2	2	—
Whitby	198	90	90	—
TOTALS	9,050	5,238	5,111	79

† These figures include nuisances found during housing inspections, which are not included in the returns of other authorities.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

There has been little change in the methods of refuse disposal in the Riding during the past year, the only variation being a reduction in the number of district councils operating controlled tipping, from nineteen to eighteen with a corresponding increase from eight to nine of district councils using partially controlled tipping as a method of disposal ; six authorities still use uncontrolled tipping.

Whilst the term “ partially controlled ” is applied to varying degrees of supervision and maintenance of tips, it is indicative of some effort to avoid public health nuisance and aesthetic offence whereas uncontrolled tipping fails to deal with either of these problems. In this connection the District Medical Officer has expressed dissatisfaction with the existing uncontrolled tip used in Northallerton urban district.

The problem of finding suitable tipping sites annually becomes more difficult and reference to this is made in the environmental hygiene reports submitted by the District Medical Officers and Public Health Inspectors of the Aysgarth, Easingwold and Reeth rural district councils.

Improvements which have been made during the year are concerned with the collection of refuse as distinct from disposal and refer mainly to the introduction of new systems of collection and the provision of mechanical aids. There can be no doubt that refuse disposal throughout the Riding will need to be considered on a more regional basis if a satisfactory solution of the problem is to be found both in urban and rural areas particularly those areas within the National Parks.

The following table gives details of the method of disposal of refuse, the frequency of collection and the cost for each of the district councils in the Riding.

District	Frequency of collection	Estimated cost of Service
		£
1. CONTROLLED		
Eston U.D.	Weekly collection	32,010
Guisborough U.D.	do	11,725
Loftus U.D.	do	6,044
Redcar M.B.	do	31,588
Richmond M.B.	do	5,250
Saltburn & Marske U.D.	do	11,970
Scalby U.D.	Weekly collection, outlying farms fortnightly	9,147
Scarborough M.B.	Weekly collection	61,469
Skelton & Brotton U.D.	do	9,575
Thornaby M.B.	do	14,435
Bedale R.D.	do	7,300
Croft R.D.	Fortnightly	1,583
Easingwold R.D.	Every 7—9 days	9,594
Helmsley R.D.	Fortnightly	2,388
Leyburn R.D.	Weekly in Leyburn and Middleham—remainder fortnightly	3,257
Scarborough R.D.	Weekly in 7 villages—fortnightly remainder	6,867
Startforth R.D.	Weekly collection	5,302
Whitby R.D.* (Part)	Weekly 31 villages—fortnightly 21 villages	11,901
2. PARTIALLY CONTROLLED		
Malton U.D.	Weekly, monthly in remote areas	4,410
Flaxton R.D.	Weekly collection	12,779
Kirkbymoorside R.D.	Weekly in Kirkbymoorside, Kirby Mills, Keldholme, Nawton and Wombledon. Monthly in Farndale and Bransdale. Fortnightly elsewhere.	2,437
Masham R.D.	Weekly in Masham—fortnightly in villages	1,084
Northallerton R.D.	Weekly	6,930
Reeth R.D.	Weekly—farms monthly	1,800
Richmond R.D.	Weekly	9,360
Stokesley R.D.	Weekly	25,496
Thirsk R.D.	Weekly	15,265
3. UNCONTROLLED		
Northallerton U.D.	Weekly, outlying areas every 3 weeks	5,573
Pickering U.D.	Weekly, Stape and Bean Sheaf areas fortnightly	2,769
Aysgarth R.D.	Fortnightly, remote areas monthly	1,338
Malton R.D.	Fortnightly	2,012
Pickering R.D.	Fortnightly	1,882
Wath R.D.	Part weekly, part fortnightly	1,702
4. INCINERATION		
Whitby U.D.	Weekly	20,398
Whitby R.D.* (Part)	Weekly 31 villages, fortnightly 21 villages	11,901

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This is the first full year during which the above Act has been operative as it came into effect on 1st August, 1964.

The Act requires satisfactory standards of cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seating requirements, seats for sedentary workers and eating facilities. In addition conditions are laid down governing floors, passages, stairs, fencing and cleaning of machinery, training and supervision of persons operating machines, prohibition of heavy work, first aid and fire precautions. Authorities responsible for the enforcement of these provisions are local authorities, H.M. factory inspectors and H.M. inspectors of mines and quarries.

The progress made by officers of district councils with inspection of premises under the above Act has varied, some have produced detailed reports, *e.g.* Thornaby Borough and Masham R.D.C. both of which give interesting statistics particularly regarding lighting standards expressed as lumens. Eston is the only authority which has given details of accidents occurring during the year ; this would be useful information to have available from all district councils particularly where the cause of such accidents can be correlated to unsatisfactory conditions.

The number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied in relation to the number found during the year is low, but when the administration of the Act gathers momentum it is hoped that the correlation will be more satisfactory.

Statistical details showing administration of the Act by district councils are given in the following table.

DISTRICT	Number of inspections made	Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	Number remedied by informal action	Number remedied by statutory action
URBAN				
Eston	319	163	—	—
Guisborough	8	1	1	—
Loftus	2	2	—	—
Malton	42	33	24	—
Northallerton	234	285	12	—
Pickering	70	32	19	—
Redcar Borough	419	360	229	—
Richmond Borough	54	15	13	—
Saltburn & Marske	284	137	100	—
Scalby	45	2	2	—
Scarborough Borough	437	378	8	—
Skelton & Brotton	27	—	—	—
Thornaby Borough	235	118	118	—
Whitby	58	31	31	—
RURAL				
Aysgarth	8	4	—	—
Bedale	5	1	1	—
Croft	4	—	—	—
Easingwold	14	—	—	—
Flaxton	69	55	17	1
Helmsley	—	—	—	—
Kirkbymoorside	—	—	—	—
Leyburn	50	—	—	—
Malton	8	2	2	—
Masham	22	1	—	—
Northallerton	33	5	5	—
Pickering	8	1	1	—
Reeth	47	14	12	—
Richmond	58	34	24	—
Scarborough	—	—	—	—
Startforth	17	2	2	—
Stokesley	18	18	10	—
Thirsk	35	65	3	—
Wath	15	3	3	—
Whitby	14	14	1	—
Totals	2,659	1,776	638	1

SWIMMING BATHS

Swimming baths have been in use during the year at the North Riding Training College, Scarborough ; Braeburn County Junior School, Eastfield, Scarborough ; Throxenby Hall, Scarborough and the Ralph Butterfield County Primary School, Haxby. Regular inspections have been made of conditions at these baths and chlorine residual and pH value readings have been taken to ensure the safety of the bathers. Recommendations were made for the installation of chlorination plant at Throxenby Hall.

HOUSING.

In contrast to the year 1964 the major progress in new housing development has been in the private building sector which has increased by approximately 14% whilst building by local authorities has decreased by approximately 54%. As these changes are almost identical in urban and rural areas the reasons are not readily apparent ; in many rural areas local authority housing requirements are gradually decreasing but urban areas still have waiting lists. There is, however, an increasing desire for home ownership and to meet this, development is taking place in rural areas contiguous to urban areas, this is one logical explanation of the changes.

Another significant improvement is the reduction in the number of unfit houses which is down by 50% despite maintenance of the same inspection rate.

Special features from environmental hygiene returns from district councils are as follows :—

ESTON U.D.	.. Priority has been given to slum clearance. Ministerial enquiries were held into Clearance Areas in South Bank and Grangetown. Demolition of houses adjoining the industrial belt is given precedence.
NORTHALLERTON U.D.	.. Clearance or closure of all known unfit houses has been completed, a total of 184 houses have been closed or demolished since 1958. Progress in Improvement Grant areas has resulted in 108 houses being provided with additional amenities, <i>i.e.</i> bathrooms, hot and cold water supplies, indoor sanitation, new floors, fireplaces and proper accommodation for storage, preparation and cooking of food.
RICHMOND BOROUGH	.. Slum clearance has continued during the year, one clearance area has been defined and a survey of sub-standard housing is in progress.
THORNABY BOROUGH	.. Clearance area surveys continued and Compulsory Purchase Orders for three areas involving 166 houses were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
AYSGARTH R.D.	.. reported that the improvement of houses for week-end use resulted in the general standard of housing in the district being improved.
MASHAM R.D.	.. The problem of caravan sites in this area was the subject of a detailed survey and report.
RICHMOND R.D.	.. 48 council houses and 20 economic rent houses were completed during the year ; 44 applications were received for improvement grants.

The following statistical table gives details of district councils' progress with housing and control of moveable dwellings during the year.

HOUSING.

DISTRICT	NEW HOUSES		UNFIT HOUSES (Housing		
	No. of houses erected by local authority	No. of houses erected by private persons	No. of inspections made	No. inspected for housing defects	No. of unfit houses capable of repair
URBAN ..					
1. Eston ..	125	250	801	89	19
2. Guisborough ..	—	80	56	35	10
3. Loftus ..	—	20	611	342	336
4. Malton ..	—	12	179	78	30
5. Northallerton ..	53	51	547	119	119
6. Pickering ..	—	29	239	43	22
7. Redcar ..	2	177	1,047	330	87
8. Richmond ..	—	63	47	30	—
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	—	130	26	7	7
10. Scalby ..	—	91	200	90	5
11. Scarborough ..	53	221	2,092	540	83
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	56	61	324	77	15
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	175	9	846	602	67
14. Whitby ..	36	10	—	35	—
Total Urban ..	500	1,204	7,015	2,417	800
RURAL					
1. Aysgarth ..	—	3	54	32	11
2. Bedale ..	16	13	128	53	28
3. Croft ..	—	11	17	17	—
4. Easingwold ..	11	40	63	39	35
5. Flaxton ..	—	184	233	102	83
6. Helmsley ..	—	18	69	23	23
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	2	13	117	46	7
8. Leyburn ..	—	16	500	—	—
9. Malton ..	11	29	88	69	69
10. Masham ..	—	2	16	16	1
11. Northallerton ..	10	80	159	121	87
12. Pickering ..	15	22	68	60	60
13. Reeth ..	—	3	96	96	42
14. Richmond ..	90	38	495	242	44
15. Scarborough ..	—	247	95	7	—
16. Startforth ..	—	6	273	208	243
17. Stokesley ..	12	418	83	70	60
18. Thirsk ..	—	56	32	29	2
19. Wath ..	—	4	4	4	—
20. Whitby ..	27	37	417	217	78
Total Rural ..	194	1,240	3,007	1,451	873
Administrative County ..	694	2,444	10,022	3,868	1,673

Act, 1957. Rent Act, 1957)				MOVEABLE DWELLINGS		
No. of unfit houses made suitable for human habitation	No. unfit for human habitation	No. of houses closed	No. of houses demolished	No. of licensed sites	No. of inspections of licensed sites	No. of unlicensed moveable dwellings
14	70	1	129	—	—	—
10	2	2	—	2	6	—
336	6	—	—	3	14	—
30	16	2	16	—	—	—
96	—	—	—	2	30	—
20	31	3	—	6	23	2
84	3	3	—	3	24	—
—	31	3	—	1	3	—
7	—	—	—	5	20	—
5	—	—	—	1	12	—
78	83	10	—	2	18	—
11	14	8	—	7	86	—
61	120	1	80	—	—	14
35	—	2	—	4	32	—
787	376	35	225	36	268	16
12	—	2	—	18	10	—
25	34	4	14	8	51	—
12	13	—	6	1	—	—
58	13	7	6	19	29	3
83	19	—	10	10	65	—
34	—	—	—	3	3	—
7	8	1	—	3	10	—
—	4	4	—	5	10	—
26	4	—	2	2	32	—
—	1	—	—	3	2	5
79	18	14	—	8	12	—
35	14	2	3	13	28	4
27	42	—	—	14	62	—
34	61	18	2	41	126	8
2	4	2	2	47	185	—
22	13	2	—	27	68	3
56	10	8	4	33	46	—
11	13	9	1	32	41	—
—	1	1	—	7	7	3
44	23	—	4	65	82	—
567	295	74	54	359	869	26
1,354	671	109	279	395	1,137	42

FOOD HYGIENE.

During the year County Health Inspectors made 438 inspections of school canteens and kitchens ; there was only one lapse in routine precautionary measures which resulted in an outbreak of food poisoning.

County Health Inspectors gave 58 advisory talks on food hygiene at schools and the Chief County Health Inspector gave a talk on “ Disease and the Food Handler ” at the Annual Course at Wrea Head for staffs of the school meals service.

Food Poisoning.

The Chief County Health Inspector collaborated with the Medical Officer of Health for Thornaby Borough in an investigation into an outbreak of food poisoning at two schools ; 163 children, 2 teachers and 5 other staff were affected, 38 children were removed to hospital but recovered quickly. Bacteriological examination of swabs from personnel employed in the kitchen, enabled correlation to be made between the food poisoning and an infected sore on the finger of a member of the kitchen staff. The District Medical Officer submitted a special report on this outbreak.

An investigation into an outbreak of sickness amongst employees of a large factory producing pre-packed dressed chickens was carried out jointly with the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton, in view of the wide distribution of the food product.

The District Medical Officer for Easingwold submitted a special report on an outbreak of food poisoning at Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold.

Inspections and Supervision of Food Shops.

Details of inspections by officers of district councils of food shops and premises where food is prepared and the results of action taken are given in the following table :—

DISTRICT	No. of inspections	No. of unsatisfactory conditions found	No. remedied	
			Informally	Statutorily
URBAN				
1. Eston	1,087	9	13	—
2. Guisborough	85	1	1	—
3. Loftus	294	12	12	—
4. Malton	24	5	5	—
5. Northallerton	270	45	42	—
6. Pickering	40	7	7	—
7. Redcar Borough	718	65	59	—
8. Richmond Borough	78	29	29	—
9. Saltburn & Marske	115	12	12	—
10. Scalby	50	1	1	—
11. Scarborough Borough	1,449	56	15	—
12. Skelton & Brotton	51	—	—	—
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	570	19	19	—
14. Whitby	231	19	19	—
Total Urban	5,062	280	234	—
RURAL				
1. Aysgarth	29	—	—	—
2. Bedale	40	3	3	—
3. Croft	17	—	—	—
4. Easingwold	178	23	23	—
5. Flaxton	142	10	10	—
6. Helmsley	213	—	—	—
7. Kirkbymoorside	112	10	10	—
8. Leyburn	150	1	—	1
9. Malton	18	1	1	—
10. Masham	41	—	—	—
11. Northallerton	43	2	2	—
12. Pickering	27	—	—	—
13. Reeth	162	6	6	—
14. Richmond	419	29	29	—
15. Scarborough	52	10	10	—
16. Startforth	45	3	3	—
17. Stokesley	156	5	5	—
18. Thirsk	65	94	53	—
19. Wath	31	1	1	—
20. Whitby	40	18	18	—
Total Rural	1,980	216	174	1
Administrative County	7,042	496	408	1

Food and Drugs Act.

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act for adulteration, inferior quality and/or false description is carried out by the Weights and Measures inspectors ; the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Inspector :—

Total number of samples taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
496	414	12	53	17

Type of sample	Sample taken	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
Apple Pie and Cream	1	—	—	1
Beef Sausage Meat ..	1	—	1	—
Beer ..	1	—	1	—
Bilberry Pie Filling ..	1	—	1	—
Branston Pickle ..	1	—	—	1
Bread and Butter ..	2	—	—	1
Butter Chocolate Cake	1	—	—	1
Butter Eccles (Cake)	1	—	—	1
Butter Mintoos ..	1	—	—	1
Buttered Fruit Loaf	2	—	—	1
Buttered Salmon ..	1	—	—	1
Corned Beef ..	1	—	1	—
Cream Sponge ..	1	—	1	—
Dandelion & Burdock Drink	1	—	—	1
Ground Rice ..	2	—	2	—
Jelly Crystals ..	1	—	1	—
Liquorice Honey ..	1	—	—	1
and Butter				
Lindisfarne Liqueur	1	—	—	1
Honey				
Milk ..	197	12	25	1
Milk Roll Bread ..	1	—	1	—
Milk Twist Bread ..	1	—	1	—
Orange Crush ..	1	—	1	—
Piccalilli ..	1	—	—	1
Pork Dripping ..	1	—	1	—
Pork Pie ..	1	—	1	—
Potted Meat ..	2	—	2	—
Raspberry Jam ..	1	—	—	1
Semolina ..	1	—	1	—
Steak & Kidney Pie	1	—	1	—
Steak & Kidney Pies	13	—	10	—
Strained Apples ..	1	—	1	—
Superior Butter Drops	1	—	—	1
Thick Dairy Cream	1	—	—	1
Yorkshire Honey ..	1	—	—	1
	246	12	53	17

PART E—GENERAL.

(a) Public Health Act, 1936, (Nursing Homes).

The number of nursing homes registered at the end of 1965 was 10 the same as in the previous year. Any premises which are the subject of an application for registration are inspected and reported upon by a medical officer ; after registration, nursing homes are supervised and inspected by officers of the medical department.

The number of beds provided in these nursing homes at the end of 1965 was 251 (maternity 8 ; others 243).

(b) Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

(i) Child Minders.

During 1965, 5 child minders were registered.

(ii) Premises.

During 1965, 9 premises were registered.

(c) National Assistance Act, 1948—Blind Persons.

The number of persons whose names were on the register of blind persons at 31st December, 1965, was 782. Of these, 143 (54 males and 89 females) were ascertained on Form B.D. 8 during 1965.

PART F—STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1.

Number of Births in each District during 1965.

DISTRICT	Estimated mid-year home population 1965	Total live births	Illegiti- mate live births	Crude Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Adjusted Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Excess of births over deaths. (Natural increase	Natural increase per 1,000 popu- lation
A.—URBAN.							
1. Eston ..	38,900	957	78	24.6	23.9	590	15.2
2. Guisborough ..	13,110	273	5	20.8	18.3	118	9.0
3. Loftus ..	8,120	137	5	16.9	18.1	43	5.3
4. Malton ..	4,250	49	3	11.5	12.6	— 3	..
5. Northallerton ..	6,930	137	8	19.8	19.0	57	8.2
6. Pickering ..	4,330	78	6	18.0	20.4	16	3.7
7. Redcar ..	35,310	732	47	20.7	21.4	377	10.7
8. Richmond ..	7,060	145	12	20.5	18.1	85	12.0
9. Saltburn & Marske	14,240	273	16	19.2	17.4	132	9.3
10. Scalby ..	7,820	106	4	13.6	15.7	8	1.0
11. Scarborough ..	42,190	610	90	14.5	16.9	—143	..
12. Skelton & Brotton	13,420	260	23	19.4	20.9	121	9.0
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	23,000	516	45	22.4	21.5	248	10.8
14. Whitby ..	12,320	237	10	19.2	21.2	— 6	..
Total Urban ..	231,000	4,510	352	19.5	20.1	1,643	7.1
B.—RURAL							
1. Aysgarth ..	3,240	36	..	11.1	13.4	— 6	..
2. Bedale ..	8,690	143	7	16.5	16.6	60	6.9
3. Croft ..	2,050	34	..	16.6	16.8	16	7.8
4. Easingwold ..	11,410	189	8	16.6	17.9	82	7.2
5. Flaxton ..	34,460	701	26	20.3	16.9	351	10.2
6. Helmsley ..	5,260	72	2	13.7	18.6	17	3.2
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,420	61	1	13.8	15.7	1	.2
8. Leyburn ..	6,250	94	3	15.0	17.6	19	3.0
9. Malton ..	5,410	94	6	17.4	20.3	39	7.2
10. Masham ..	1,610	25	1	15.5	21.3	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	9,110	162	8	17.8	19.2	74	8.1
12. Pickering ..	4,690	60	4	12.8	15.5	..	..
13. Reeth ..	1,760	19	2	10.8	14.9	— 5	..
14. Richmond ..	22,170	458	15	20.7	20.7	327	14.7
15. Scarborough ..	8,970	169	10	18.8	22.4	50	5.6
16. Startforth ..	4,130	76	8	18.4	19.9	34	8.2
17. Stokesley ..	30,570	618	20	20.2	18.0	367	12.0
18. Thirsk ..	14,230	242	15	17.0	17.5	100	7.0
19. Wath ..	3,000	36	1	12.0	14.2	18	6.0
20. Whitby ..	11,470	141	3	12.3	15.6	— 15	..
Total Rural ..	192,900	3,430	140	17.8	18.0	1,529	7.9
Administrative County	423,900	7,940	492	18.7	19.1	3,172	7.5
Totals for 1964 ..	419,540	7,824	430	18.6	19.0	3,085	7.4

Adjusted Birth Rate. In order to effect a true comparison between districts, the crude rate (*i.e.* proportion of total populations) is multiplied by a comparability factor compiled and issued by the Registrar General.

TABLE 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1965.

DISTRICT.	Estimated mid-year home population, 1965	Total deaths.	Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year	Total infantile mortality per 1,000 live births.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.
A.—URBAN								
1. Eston ..	38,900	367	9.4	14.2	20	20.9	4	51.3
2. Guisborough ..	13,110	155	11.8	11.8	4	14.7	—	—
3. Loftus ..	8,120	94	11.6	13.7	4	29.2	..	..
4. Malton ..	4,250	52	12.2	10.5	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton ..	6,930	80	11.5	12.7	2	14.6	1	125.0
6. Pickering ..	4,330	62	14.3	13.2	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar ..	35,310	355	10.1	11.7	13	17.8	..	..
8. Richmond ..	7,060	60	8.5	9.1	..	..	..	..
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	14,240	141	9.9	12.1	1	3.7	..	..
10. Scalby ..	7,820	98	12.5	9.5	3	28.3	..	..
11. Scarborough ..	42,190	753	17.8	11.4	15	24.6	2	22.2
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	13,420	139	10.4	11.7	8	30.8	2	90.9
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	23,000	268	11.7	15.1	15	29.1	2	44.4
14. Whitby ..	12,320	243	19.7	12.6	4	16.9	1	100.0
Total Urban ..	231,000	2,867	12.4	12.2	89	19.7	12	34.1
B.—RURAL								
1. Aysgarth ..	3,240	42	13.0	9.6	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale ..	8,690	83	9.6	9.6	4	28.0	..	..
3. Croft ..	2,050	18	8.8	9.1	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	11,410	107	9.4	9.6	3	15.9	2	250.0
5. Flaxton ..	34,460	350	10.2	11.2	13	18.5	1	38.5
6. Helmsley ..	5,260	55	10.5	11.8	..	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,420	60	13.6	11.1	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,250	75	12.0	9.8	1	10.6	..	..
9. Malton ..	5,410	55	10.2	10.2	1	10.6	..	..
10. Masham ..	1,610	25	15.5	13.4	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	9,110	88	9.7	9.2	3	18.5	1	125.0
12. Pickering ..	4,690	60	12.8	10.5	3	50.0	..	..
13. Reeth ..	1,760	24	13.6	10.2	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond ..	22,170	131	5.9	10.1	6	13.1	..	..
15. Scarborough ..	8,970	119	13.3	10.1	2	11.8	..	..
16. Startforth ..	4,130	42	10.2	10.3	2	26.3	1	125.0
17. Stokesley ..	30,570	251	8.2	10.3	9	14.6	..	..
18. Thirsk ..	14,230	142	10.0	10.4	10	41.3	1	66.7
19. Wath ..	3,000	18	6.0	10.1	2	55.6	..	..
20. Whitby ..	11,470	156	13.6	11.3	2	14.2	..	..
Total Rural ..	192,900	1,901	9.9	10.3	61	17.8	6	42.9
Administrative County ..	423,900	4,768	11.2	11.4	150	18.9	18	36.6
Totals for 1964 ..	419,540	4,739	11.3	11.9	147	18.8	13	30.2

Adjusted Birth Rates. As populations of districts are not similarly constituted it is necessary so to multiply the crude death rate of a district by its comparability factor to enable comparison between districts to be made.

TABLE 3.

Deaths according to Age-Groups, 1965.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS									
			All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-		
ALL CAUSES	}	M	1412	46	7	5	12	54	416	425	447	997	39	5	6	11	35	258	258	385		
	}	F	1455	43	3	5	6	37	250	353	758	904	22	7	6	7	24	146	206	486		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	}	M	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1		
	}	F	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..		
2. Tuberculosis, other	}	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Syphilitic disease	}	M	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
4. Diphtheria	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Whooping cough	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Meningococcal infections	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acute poliomyelitis	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Measles	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1		
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	}	M	30	..	..	..	..	1	12	11	6	23	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	6		
	}	F	41	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	17	24	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	10		
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	}	M	112	..	..	..	..	1	57	41	13	62	..	..	..	..	2	29	22	9		
	}	F	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2		
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	}	F	36	..	..	..	..	5	16	5	10	35	..	..	..	..	2	14	7	12		
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	}	F	23	..	..	..	..	4	8	5	6	13	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	2		
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	}	M	112	..	1	..	2	5	36	31	37	95	..	..	..	1	..	32	34	28		
	}	F	125	..	..	..	1	7	37	39	41	92	1	2	..	..	3	25	28	33		
15. Leukaemia aleukaemia	}	M	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	6	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..		
	}	F	5	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2		
16. Diabetes	}	M	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5		
	}	F	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2		
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	}	M	161	..	1	..	..	1	41	53	65	133	..	..	..	..	3	22	48	60		
	}	F	270	..	..	..	..	1	40	69	160	150	..	..	..	2	..	14	34	100		
18. Coronary disease, angina	}	M	407	..	..	..	..	13	154	143	97	269	..	..	..	..	9	94	73	93		
	}	F	298	..	..	..	..	1	39	90	168	155	..	..	..	..	1	23	54	77		

Table 3—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS									
		All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-		
19. Hypertension with heart disease	}	M	14	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
		F	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7
20. Other heart disease	}	M	142	..	..	1	..	2	11	34	94	104	..	..	..	1	2	15	18	68
		F	232	..	..	..	..	6	20	33	173	138	..	..	..	..	2	9	25	102
21. Other circulatory disease	}	M	44	..	..	..	..	2	13	6	23	42	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	28
		F	58	..	..	1	..	..	7	10	40	48	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	35
22. Influenza	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
23. Pneumonia	}	M	57	3	3	1	1	1	8	20	20	47	4	..	..	1	1	1	6	34
		F	46	7	..	1	..	..	11	6	21	42	3	2	..	..	1	2	3	31
24. Bronchitis	}	M	93	..	..	..	..	2	27	40	24	40	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	14
		F	24	..	..	..	1	1	4	7	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	}	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
		F	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	}	M	17	1	..	..	..	1	3	4	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2
		F	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	}	M	11	2	1	..	..	1	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
		F	9	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	}	M	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
		F	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	}	M	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	}	M	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	13	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	}	M	84	22	..	1	2	7	12	14	26	65	25	3	1	1	2	12	6	15	
		F	121	16	1	..	1	6	22	30	45	76	11	1	1	1	5	16	11	30	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	}	M	19	..	1	1	4	5	5	1	2	24	1	..	1	4	9	6	1	2	
		F	6	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	12	..	..	2	..	4	3	2	1
34. All other accidents	}	M	35	9	..	1	1	5	8	3	8	17	..	1	1	1	3	4	2	5	
		F	42	3	..	..	1	1	3	5	29	23	1	1	..	2	..	1	5	13
35. Suicide	}	M	16	..	..	..	1	3	9	2	1	8	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	1
		F	14	..	..	..	..	1	9	3	1	9	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	..
36. Homicide and operations of war	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4.

Deaths in Sanitary Districts from the seven chief causes, 1965.

DISTRICT	Cancer.		Heart disease.		Respiratory non-tuberculosis.		Motor Vehicle accidents		All other accidents		Other circulatory disease		Vascular lesions of nervous system.	
	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN														
1. Eston ..	67	1.72	128	3.29	31	.80	6	.15	16	.41	23	.59	48	1.23
2. Guisborough ..	23	1.75	49	3.74	22	1.68	4	.31	5	.38	5	.38	24	1.83
3. Loftus ..	14	1.72	39	4.80	7	.86	..	..	1	.12	2	.25	19	2.34
4. Malton ..	7	1.65	29	6.82	3	.71	..	..	..	..	1	.24	5	1.18
5. Northallerton ..	10	1.44	25	3.60	7	1.01	3	.43	1	.14	5	.72	23	3.31
6. Pickering ..	7	1.62	21	4.85	7	1.62	1	.23	3	.69	1	.23	14	3.23
7. Redcar ..	58	1.64	147	4.16	28	.79	4	.11	12	.34	6	.17	59	1.67
8. Richmond ..	9	1.27	21	2.97	8	1.13	1	.14	..	..	6	.85	7	.99
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	29	2.04	57	4.00	13	.91	..	..	1	.07	7	.49	11	.77
10. Scalby ..	22	2.81	37	4.73	4	.51	..	..	2	.26	2	.26	16	2.04
11. Scarborough ..	141	3.34	318	7.54	43	1.02	3	.07	18	.43	24	.57	117	2.77
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	23	1.71	51	3.80	11	.82	1	.07	2	.15	4	.30	23	1.71
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	58	2.52	92	3.99	27	1.17	2	.09	7	.30	10	.43	23	1.00
14. Whitby ..	39	3.17	102	8.27	22	1.79	..	..	9	.73	6	.49	42	3.41
Total Urban ..	507	2.19	1116	4.82	233	1.01	25	.11	77	.33	102	.44	431	1.86
B.—RURAL														
1. Aysgarth ..	7	2.16	15	4.63	3	.93	..	..	1	.31	4	1.23	7	2.16
2. Bedale ..	16	1.84	26	2.99	15	1.73	2	.23	1	.12	5	.58	8	.92
3. Croft ..	3	1.46	8	3.90	1	.49	1	.49	..	..	..	..	1	.49
4. Easingwold ..	21	1.84	38	3.33	11	.96	1	.09	1	.09	2	.18	18	1.58
5. Flaxton ..	64	1.86	130	3.77	38	1.10	10	.29	11	.32	14	.41	47	1.36
6. Helmsley ..	12	2.28	14	2.66	6	1.14	2	.38	2	.38	3	.57	9	1.71
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	7	1.58	24	5.43	2	.45	1	.23	1	.23	5	1.13	13	2.94
8. Leyburn ..	15	2.40	25	4.00	7	1.12	2	.32	1	.16	2	.32	19	3.04
9. Malton ..	11	2.03	20	3.70	6	1.11	..	..	1	.18	2	.37	9	1.66
10. Masham ..	4	2.48	10	6.21	1	.62	..	..	2	1.24	1	.62	5	3.11
11. Northallerton ..	15	1.65	33	3.62	3	.33	..	..	3	.33	8	.88	18	1.97
12. Pickering ..	13	2.77	18	3.84	3	.64	..	..	..	..	5	1.07	10	2.13
13. Reeth ..	4	2.27	7	3.98	3	1.70	..	..	1	.57	..	..	6	3.41
14. Richmond ..	30	1.35	38	1.71	15	.68	2	.09	3	.14	7	.32	16	.72
15. Scarborough ..	21	2.34	44	4.90	8	.89	..	..	1	.11	7	.78	18	2.01
16. Startforth ..	4	.97	19	4.60	1	.24	..	..	..	..	7	1.69	6	1.45
17. Stokesley ..	54	1.77	90	2.94	18	.59	6	.20	4	.13	12	.39	31	1.01
18. Thirsk ..	29	2.04	50	3.51	8	.56	6	.42	3	.21	2	.14	22	1.54
19. Wath ..	2	.67	7	2.33	3	1.00	2	.67	..	..	1	.33	2	.67
20. Whitby ..	34	2.96	69	6.01	8	.70	1	.09	4	.35	3	.26	18	1.57
Total Rural ..	366	1.90	685	3.55	160	.83	36	.19	40	.21	90	.47	283	1.47
Administrative County ..	873	2.06	1801	4.25	393	.93	61	.14	117	.28	192	.45	714	1.68

TABLE 5.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1965.

DISTRICT	Pulmonary tuberculosis		Other tuberculosis		All tuberculosis		Influenza		Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population
A.—URBAN										
1. Eston ..	2	·051	..	..	2	·051	..	..	15	·39
2. Guisborough ..	1	·076	..	..	1	·076	..	..	8	·61
3. Loftus ..	1	·123	..	..	1	·123	1	·12	3	·37
4. Malton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·71
5. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·72
6. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1·39
7. Redcar ..	1	·028	..	..	1	·028	..	..	14	·40
8. Richmond ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·57
9. Saltburn and Marske ..	1	·070	..	..	1	·070	..	..	7	·49
10. Scalby ..	2	·256	..	..	2	·256	..	..	2	·26
11. Scarborough ..	1	·024	1	·024	2	·047	..	..	29	·69
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	·45
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	2	·087	1	·043	3	·130	..	..	13	·56
14. Whitby ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1·14
Total Urban	11	·048	2	·009	13	·056	1	·004	129	·55
B.—RURAL										
1. Aysgarth ..	1	·308	..	..	1	·308	..	..	1	·31
2. Bedale ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·58
3. Croft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	1	·088	..	..	1	·088	..	..	2	·18
5. Flaxton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	·44
6. Helmsley ..	1	·190	..	..	1	·190	..	..	4	·76
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·23
8. Leyburn ..	1	·160	..	..	1	·160	..	..	2	·32
9. Malton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·37
10. Masham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·62
11. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·11
12. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·21
13. Reeth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·57
14. Richmond ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·045	8	·36
15. Scarborough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	·78
16. Startforth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Stokesley ..	3	·098	..	..	3	·098	1	·033	11	·36
18. Thirsk ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·07
19. Wath ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·33
20. Whitby ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·44
Total Rural ..	7	·036	..	..	7	·036	2	·010	69	·36
Administrative County	18	·042	2	·005	20	·034	3	·007	198	·47

TABLE 6.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1965.

DISTRICT	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.		Congenital malformations.	
	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
A.—URBAN				
1. Eston	4	4.18
2. Guisborough	1	3.66
3. Loftus	1	7.30
4. Malton
5. Northallerton
6. Pickering
7. Redcar	6	8.20
8. Richmond
9. Saltburn & Marske
10. Scalby
11. Scarborough	4	6.56
12. Skelton & Brotton	1	3.85
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	4	7.75
14. Whitby	1	4.22
Total Urban	22	4.88
B.—RURAL.				
1. Aysgarth
2. Bedale	1	6.99
3. Croft
4. Easingwold	2	10.58
5. Flaxton	2	2.85
6. Helmsley
7. Kirkbymoorside
8. Leyburn
9. Malton
10. Masham
11. Northallerton	1	6.17
12. Pickering
13. Reeth
14. Richmond	2	4.37
15. Scarborough	1	5.92
16. Startforth
17. Stokesley	5	8.09
18. Thirsk	2	8.26
19. Wath
20. Whitby	1	7.09
Total Rural	17	4.96
Administrative County	39	4.91

TABLE 7.

Notification of Infectious Disease in 1965, as given in the weekly returns rendered
by Medical Officers of Health.

DISTRICT.		Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever, includes typhoid & paratyphoid.	Acute Pneumonia.	Cholera.	Plague.	Meningococcal Infection.	Acute poliomyelitis		Acute encephalitis.	Food poisoning.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Malaria (at home).	Malaria (abroad).	Chickenpox.	Measles (excluding Rubella).	Whooping cough.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Tuberculosis			Anthrax
										Paralytic	Non-paralytic												Respiratory	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other	
A.—URBAN																										
1. Eston	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	7	..	2	..	..	..	169	5	1	11	..	..	..
2. Guisborough	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	1	..	1	..
3. Loftus	40	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Malton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	..
5. Northallerton	97	..	..	4	..	..	..
6. Pickering	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	2	..	..	..
7. Redcar	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	1	..	..	..	396	22	..	14	..	1	..
8. Richmond	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	42	2	..	..	..	1	..
9. Saltburn & Marske	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	21	2	2	..	..	..
10. Scalby	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	1	..	..	..
11. Scarborough	20	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	1	2	..	..	..	569	2	2	10	..	..	..
12. Skelton & Brotton	2	..	1	..	..	..	98	4	..	4	..	..	..
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	163	1	..	8	..	..	..	364	3	..	8	..	..	..
14. Whitby	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	..	1	2	..	1	..
Total Urban		..	45	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	2	..	200	23	1	14	..	..	..	2468	59	7	61	..	4	..
1964		..	51	..	..	34	..	..	2	1	1	..	10	99	2	8	..	..	..	2267	247	14	53	1	7	..
B.—RURAL																										
1. Aysgarth	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	1	1	..	..	..
2. Bedale	4	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	182	4	..	1	..	..	..
3. Croft	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	199	1	..	2	..	..	..
5. Flaxton	42	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	220	5	..	3	..	..	..
6. Helmsley	28	..	..	1	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. Malton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Masham	47	1	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	1	..	..	..	..
12. Pickering	56	..	..	1	..	..	..
13. Reeth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	271	4	..	6	..	1	..
15. Scarborough	83	..	..	1	..	1	..
16. Startforth	4	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	1	..	..	..
17. Stokesley	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	410	3	1	8	..	1	..	..
18. Thirsk	4	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Wath	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total Rural		..	78	..	2	26	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	35	..	1	..	..	22	2255	19	4	27	..	3	..
1964		..	47	..	..	33	..	..	2	..	1	1	19	25	..	2	..	4	61	1891	146	3	32	2	3	..
Administrative County		..	123	..	2	44	..	..	4	..	2	..	221	58	1	15	..	..	22	4723	78	11	88	..	7	..
1964		..	98	..	..	67	..	..	4	1	2	1	29	124	2	10	..	4	61	4158	393	17	85	3	10	..

TABLE 8.

Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in each District during 1965.

DISTRICT.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whooping cough		Pneu- monia	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN.								
1. Eston	16	·41
2. Guisborough	14	1·07
3. Loftus	3	·37
4. Malton
5. Northallerton	2	·29
6. Pickering	1	·23
7. Redcar	1	·028	..	..	14	·40
8. Richmond	4	·57
9. Saltburn and Marske	6	·42
10. Scalby	2	·26
11. Scarborough	14	·33
12. Skelton and Brotton	5	·37
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	14	·61
14. Whitby	8	·65
Total Urban	1	·004	..	..	103	·45
B.—RURAL.								
1. Aysgarth	2	·62
2. Bedale	10	1·15
3. Croft	1	·49
4. Easingwold	9	·79
5. Flaxton	23	·67
6. Helmsley	2	·38
7. Kirkbymoorside	1	·23
8. Leyburn	5	·80
9. Malton	4	·74
10. Masham
11. Northallerton	2	·22
12. Pickering	2	·43
13. Reeth	2	1·14
14. Richmond	6	·27
15. Scarborough	1	·11
16. Startforth	1	·24
17. Stokesley	6	·20
18. Thirsk	7	·49
19. Wath	2	·67
20. Whitby	3	·26
Total Rural	89	·46
Administrative County	1	·002	..	..	192	·45

TABLE 9.—DEATHS, with their causes, in each District during 1965.

[illegible]

